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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

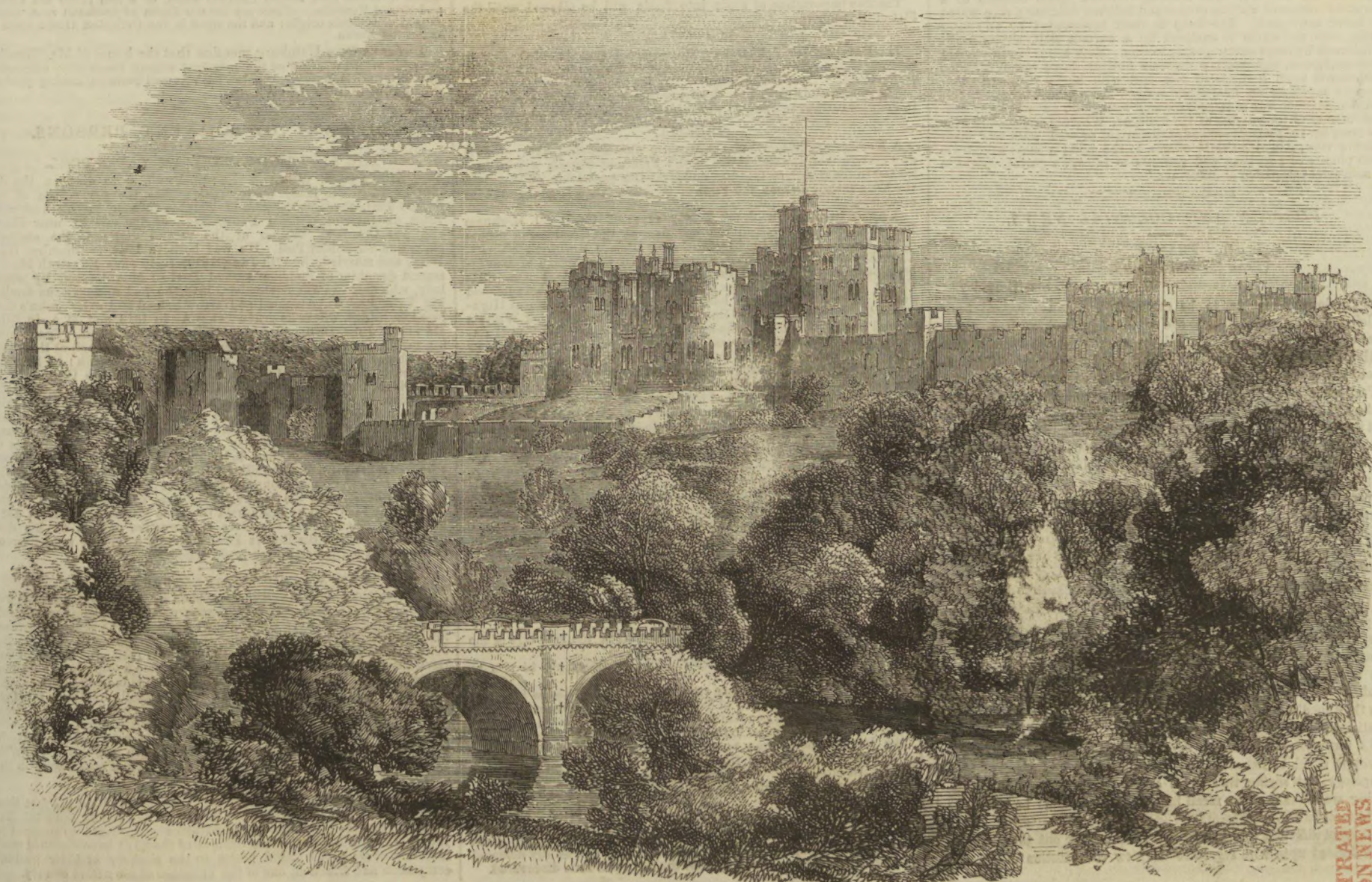
We hear sometimes a great deal about reforming the world—a very hopeless task; yet, if every man would reform himself, the great object would be accomplished. But while it is in the power of every man to reform himself, more or less, or to cease from the commission of any particular offence of which he may have been guilty, it is not in the power of any man to reform any other man by mere violence or force of arms. He may by the influence of his example, or by words of wisdom and persuasion, induce others to reform themselves; but there his influence ceases. And as with men, so with nations. The whole Christian world was once addicted to the unchristian crimes of slave-capturing, slave-making, slave-dealing, and slave-holding. Great Britain was as fondly addicted to these crimes as other nations; and, when her own colony of South Carolina wished to put an end to the Slave Trade, she used her whole authority to prevent the consummation. But—to the immortal honour of the British people, and of the enlightened statesmanship which gave effect to their wishes—Great Britain at last washed her hands both of Slavery and the Slave Trade, and set an example to the world of which it is impossible to calculate the benefit and the glory, past, present, and to come. This, with an unrelenting persuasion, ought to be enough. To attempt more, and to endeavour to coerce other nations, is to raise questions of comparative physical strength, to excite ill feelings, jealousies, and heartburnings, and to endanger that great blessing of European and American peace, without which there can be no real progress for humanity, and no adequate civilisation in our time.

By what right can Great Britain arrogate to herself the police of

Christendom? We know of none, unless it be the right of the strongest—a right to which other nations will not willingly submit, and the exercise of which they will resist by forming alliances for mutual protection. Such philanthropy as this merits the designation of malignant, which has been applied to it in America; and renders the profession of it odious to the rest of the world. The estimable people who think it wrong to drink a glass of wine, and the innocent and equally estimable persons who call themselves Vegetarians, and think it an offence against reason, nature, and propriety to eat a mutton chop, might, if they were only strong enough in fleets and armies, insist in like manner upon being the policemen of the nations to the full extent of their own doctrines, and visit the houses and the castles of their neighbours to prevent what they conscientiously deem to be the abominable traffic in alcohol and flesh. Great Britain, with her fleets and armies, has really no greater moral right to enforce upon a resisting world, or upon any section of it, great or small, her own philanthropic ideas of Slavery and the Slave Trade than the Teetotallers and the Vegetarians have to enforce their crotchets or dogmas; and can only successfully do so by the exercise of the tyranny of the strong over the helplessness of the weak.

This is in reality the true state of the case between Great Britain and the United States of America with reference to the Slave Trade and the Right of Search. In the United States of America the vast majority of the people do not share the philanthropic feelings of Englishmen towards the negro race. Vast numbers of influential men are not earnest in their hostility to the Slave Trade; and a powerful section of the Union supports domestic slavery as an institution to be extended as well as preserved. Even in the

Northern States the "nigger" is the pariah of society—a degraded being, with whom to associate, even in an omnibus, is a thing not to be thought of by many who theoretically condemn and abhor both Slavery and the Slave Trade, and who talk at public meetings of the homogeneity and equal rights of the human race. Taking the United States of America as a whole, it is evident that as a State, a Government, and a Power, it does not wish to abolish Slavery, and has no much greater objection to it than a cabman has to his beer, or a London alderman to the flesh of oxen or swine. When we reflect that this great transatlantic nation is both powerful in herself and jealous of interference in her affairs, and peculiarly sensitive upon the honour of her flag, we see abundant reasons why the "Right of Search" claimed by Great Britain should be offensive to her people and statesmen. It is impossible but that such a right, real or assumed, exercised upon an unwilling community, should lead to irritation and ill-feeling. Doubtless the conduct of the officers of British cruisers charged with the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Gulf of Mexico has been very greatly exaggerated by American captains and by the American press; but the exaggeration itself is but another proof of the touchiness of the people, and the impolicy of the right thus claimed and exercised. For these and many other reasons we shall sincerely rejoice to hear that the Government of Great Britain—if the facts be as stated in America—has disavowed the intention to act offensively towards the United States, and given the Government at Washington its pledge that such visitations of ships sailing under the American flag shall not be repeated. The Americans require that the flag shall cover the cargo, whether that cargo be oxen or slaves; and however much



ALNWICK CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



we, as moralists, philanthropists, and Christians, may object to consider black men as a cargo of merchandise, we must leave the sin upon the head of America, and content ourselves with the more humane and enlightened administration of our own affairs.

England is not the Quixote of the world, although there are many well-meaning enthusiasts, in and out of Exeter Hall, who strive to make her so. Neither is England the policeman of the world, although it might be flattering to our national pride if powerful nations would quietly recognise the unwarrantable assumption. In addition to all other sources of evil, it may well be doubted whether those persons are not right who assert that our zealous efforts to repress the Slave Trade have not greatly increased the horrors of the traffic; and whether the countless millions of money we have expended upon our African anti-slavery squadron have not been utterly wasted, and served no other purpose in their expenditure than to demoralise African chiefs, and to augment the miseries of the unhappy people whom they continue to barter for beads and tobacco in spite of our vigilance and our severity. It is quite certain that our policy in this particular has tended to create a feeling of soreness and exasperation between two of the greatest nations in the world—whose peace and amity are of more practical value to the world than the whole continent of Africa, and all that it produces.

We are convinced that there will be no war upon this question. The British Government must yield the point. The sooner it yields the better. It can do so at present without loss of dignity or honour; but if it persists in wounding the feverish susceptibilities of the American people, by the overhauling of American ships in West Indian or in any other waters, the little flame may be fanned into a conflagration, and both parties may be so implicated as to render the humiliation of one or the other a necessary preliminary to adjustment. Than such a consummation we can conceive nothing more disastrous to both. The injury of America is the injury of England. They are as closely bound together, by trade and all its multifarious interests and necessities, as if they were one Government as well as one people. It is ours to yield on this question of the Right of Search; and, if we are still determined to intercept slavers, and to do our best to prevent and abolish the infamous Slave Traffic, it is our duty to find some means of accomplishing our end that shall not bring us into perpetual collision with a people as high-spirited and almost as powerful as ourselves.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

We are indebted to Kelly's forthcoming "Postal Directory for Northumberland" for the following description of this noble Baronial Castle:—

"Alnwick Castle is situated on the southern bank of the River Aln, and commands the great north road. It is about thirty miles distant from the Border, and in the olden times was especially considered a frontier stronghold. Its historical associations are of a most varied and important character, and have been sung and said in countless ballads and legends. Before the walls of Alnwick Castle fell Malcolm, King of Scotland. A few centuries later another Scottish King, William the Lion, was taken prisoner before its proud towers. From Alnwick Castle issued the hero of Chevy Chase, when he sallied forth to that celebrated but "woeful hunting;" and from Alnwick poured reinforcements that made Flodden one of England's most famous victories. Above all, its intimate connection with the memory of the gallant Hotspur and his "gentle Kate" casts around it a halo of romance and chivalry not to be outshone in interest by that of any other edifice in the kingdom. This noble pile of buildings hands down to us in beautiful preservation some choice portions of Norman architecture, but the great mass of the edifice is of the Edwardian period. About a hundred years ago considerable transformations were effected, which destroyed in a great measure its characteristics as a border castle. To repair this error the noble owner, his Grace the present Duke of Northumberland, restored, in 1857-8, the edifice to its pristine grandeur and expressiveness, and converted the interior, with the aid of Italian architects and artists, into one of the most sumptuous residences in the country. The keep of Alnwick Castle consists of a cluster of towers of various shapes and heights, forming a ring round an inner courtyard. The keep is itself surrounded by two outer wards, and the whole is enclosed by a curtain wall, strengthened at intervals by large and imposing towers. Each tower is surmounted by stone figures, representing warriors hurling down stones from the battlements upon a supposed foe, and with battle-axes and other weapons repelling an imaginary assault. The probable use of this petrified garrison was to intimidate any assailant, as well as to mislead them as to the number of the besieged. Whether approached from the town by its strongly-defended barbican, or seen from any other point of view, Alnwick Castle affords to the mind a most suggestive vivid picture of past time, and presents to the eye a perfect specimen of mediæval castellated architecture."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Conference promise to be extended very much beyond their anticipated length, and the last one or two sittings have been somewhat of the stormiest. It is a subject of considerable remark that neither Foad Pacha (who seems so little to expect a speedy termination of affairs that he has taken a house for the summer in the vicinity of Paris), nor M. de Hubner, the representative of Austria, are in any of the lists of the invited to Fontainebleau; this is the more significant that the same omission occurred last year with regard to the latter diplomatist. The next set of guests at Fontainebleau includes the Duc de Rivas and his daughter, the Comte Galve, and the Marquis Visconti. The Emperor has changed some of his plans for the season, and proposes to pass the month of July at Plombières. The maritime fêtes at Cherbourg are deferred, and there is even a doubt entertained of their taking place at all.

The reports last week so much afloat respecting an attempt at assassination on the Emperor are losing much of their force. They succeeded, however, in producing a fresh fall in the Bourse, whereupon the Commissaire thought fit to placard all the building with a list of the penalties to which the propagators of false intelligence are exposed. This, in addition to the repressive measures already in force, has caused much irritation.

It appears that the friendly feeling manifested by the Duc de Malakoff towards the Orleans family, and especially his interview with the Duc d'Aumale, have been viewed with very considerable dissatisfaction by the French Government, and by its head, and that a remonstrance has been addressed to the Ambassador on the subject, to which he has sent a reply, so says the chronicle, making no apology, but saying that if his conduct did not give satisfaction, nothing was so easy as to recall him from a position he had never sought to obtain.

The great difficulty that is now found in carrying out the arrangements decided upon with regard to the new constitution of Algeria,

is to discover persons willing to fill the offices ordained. The French, and more especially the Parisians, have so intense a dislike to remove themselves for any length of time from their *capitale du monde civilisé*, that few temptations can be found sufficiently strong to induce them to do so.

It is said that high posts have been offered to MM. Bixio and Emile de Girardin, but that, notwithstanding the personal intimacy of the latter with the Prince Napoleon, neither is likely to accept office in his new Government. It appears also that the powers granted to the Prince are not by any means so extensive as was believed.

The retreat of General Espinasse from the Ministry of the Interior is commonly considered as almost certain. A significant symptom may be found in the fact that M. Rouher's state of health prevented his accepting the last invitation of his colleague to dinner, while another Minister declined on the plea of a visit to Fontainebleau, from which he had returned at four o'clock.

We are happy to announce that so decided an improvement has taken place in the state of M. de Pène that there is very reasonable hope of his recovery, and it is expected that in the course of a week or ten days it may be found possible to convey him to Paris.

A marriage, solemnised with Royal magnificence, has been celebrated in the neighbourhood of Paris between the son of the Comte de V. and a young and beautiful Creole. Both bride and bridegroom possess splendid fortunes; and the trousseau, the jewels, and the splendour of the wedding fête, have been the theme of all Paris. All the guests were conveyed to the entertainment by the givers thereof—200 horses, with the requisite number of carriages, being placed at their disposal.

A zoological garden for the acclimatation of various foreign birds, animals, and vegetables, is about to be established in the Bois de Boulogne, chiefly supported by M. Rothschild. The Emperor has headed the subscription list with his name.

A terrific fire has completely destroyed the great commercial house, Le Grand Condé, in the Faubourg St. Germain, and done very considerable damage to the buildings around it. An explosion of gas seems to have led to the mischief; but as it occurred on Sunday, when the proprietor and nearly all the shopmen were absent, happily no lives were lost. An immense amount of property lately purchased was destroyed.

The ceremony of inaugurating the port of Cherbourg has been postponed to the 7th of August.

Rumours of new plots against the life of the Emperor have been in circulation lately, and a seizure of some suspicious-looking articles took place on the Sardinian frontier. But the only authenticated fact of importance appears to be that the Sardinian authorities sent notice to the French police of certain suspected personages being about to enter the empire. Some five or six individuals were in consequence arrested; and the police, being on the alert, laid hold of the above-mentioned articles, supposing them to be a new species of bomb. They were designated at the Custom-house, however, as children's playthings, and such, in fact, it is now said, they have proved to be.

On Friday week the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police tried fourteen men, one in flight by default, for having formed a secret political society for the assassination of the Emperor, and the overthrow of the Government. The tribunal condemned three of the men, named Moulin, Aubrey, and Liasse, to eighteen months' imprisonment, and the first-named to 500*fr.* fine, and the last two to 300*fr.* each; one, named Champin, to fifteen months' imprisonment, and 200*fr.* fine; another, Bourmichon, to thirteen months' and 200*fr.* fine; another, Marly, to six months', and 100*fr.* fine; three others to three months' each, one to two months', and another to one month's. All eleven were besides condemned to five years' interdiction of civil rights. The other three prisoners were acquitted.

The *Independence Belge* has been interdicted in the whole of the French Empire.

On Sunday Lieut. de Mercy, convicted of homicide, was publicly degraded on the Place Bellecour, at Lyons. Detachments from the different regiments composing the garrison formed square. The prisoner being brought into the centre in full uniform, a sergeant stepped forward and tore off his epaulettes and the scale on the other shoulder, throwing them at the Lieutenant's feet. His sword was then broken, and the pieces were also thrown at his feet. The next step was to tear off the buttons of his uniform, and the military degradation was then complete.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram of the 7th inst. announces the return of the Queen and King to Aranjuez.

The free importation of grain into Spain will be allowed until the 31st of December.

PORTUGAL.

The Royal Speech, delivered on Monday at the opening of the Cortes, announced the betrothal of Prince George of Saxony with the Infanta of Portugal.

The speech also referred to the formation of new railroads, and to intended measures relating to the finances and to navigation.

PRUSSIA.

A Königsberg letter, in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, says:—"It is now certain that the delegation of the Prince of Prussia will be prolonged to the month of October, and if at the expiration of that time the King cannot assume the reins of Government, a Regency will be established."

A letter from Berlin, dated Friday, says:—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert was received this morning at the Grossbeeren station of the Anhalt railway by his son-in-law Prince Frederick William. Their Royal Highnesses left in a postchaise for the chateau of Babelsberg, near Potsdam, where they arrived at eight o'clock a.m. The Prince of Prussia was there waiting to receive his distinguished guest." The *Zeit.* of Berlin has the following:—"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort of England and Prince Frederick William arrived from Potsdam at Berlin accompanied by Alexander Von Humboldt. The august personages immediately proceeded to the new palace, which they inspected in all its details; they then proceeded to the King's Palace, where they remained a long time in the apartments occupied by the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Palace of the Prince of Prussia, and returned to Babelsberg. There was a grand dinner at the Prince and Princess Frederick William's in honour of the Prince Consort. To this dinner were invited all the Princes and Princesses of Prussia actually in Berlin, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prince William of Baden, and other princely personages, as also Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador." Prince Albert has had a long interview with the King of Prussia.

The *Prussian-Moniteur* publishes some statistics concerning the movement of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia from 1846 to 1856. Prussia possessed, in 1846, 6,041,568 Catholics; and in 1856, 6,352,626. In 1846 there existed 7,185 Catholic churches, with 5556 priests; and in 1856 7449 churches, with 5861 priests. In 1856 the proportion of Catholics was 1250 to the square mile; that of Protestants, 2071. The number of Catholics per church was 853; that of Protestants, 1144.

TURKEY.

The festivities at Constantinople in honour of the marriage of the Sultan's daughter began on the 28th ult.

M. de Thouvenel has received instructions, by telegraph, to remain at his post until further orders.

A letter from Constantinople says:—"The Pera Theatre has just been opened, with a company of Turkish actors and actresses. This is a great innovation, and one which must shock Mussulman notions."

Three vessels with troops have been dispatched for Candia. The journals of Vienna report that a sanguinary engagement between the Christians and the Turks took place on the 24th May, on the Bosnian territory. The combat lasted for several hours. The Austrian troops were under arms during the conflict, to be ready to protect their frontiers.

PERSIA.

According to intelligence from Teheran the army of Murad Mirza has been attacked by the native tribes near Mero, and totally defeated and dispersed. A conspiracy against the Shah has been discovered.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

A telegram from Alexandria, in anticipation of the Calcutta mail of May 5, has arrived. The news is scanty.

Sir Hugh Rose defeated the rebels at Bul Sir Kooneh about the 30th of April, killing 400. They are making another stand near Calpee. The Nana, with all the cavalry in Bareilly, was trying to cross the Ganges to join his brother at Calpee, and thence escape to Central India.

Oude is quieting down. Mr. Montgomery has restored the Talookdars, and established the Zemindaree system, to the content of the people.

Jung Bahadoor had reached Azimghur, on his return march. There has been some slight disturbance caused by a hill tribe in Assam. A small detachment of Europeans and Goorkhas, having followed them into the mountains, had been repulsed with loss.

CHINA.

The news from China is, that a despatch from Peking directs the foreign Plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, who, it is said, is gathering forces with the intention of attempting the recapture of Canton.

Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the Peiho.

UNITED STATES.

The *New York Herald* reports more alleged outrages on American ships by the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and says great excitement continues to prevail at Washington in reference to these occurrences.

In Congress, on the 24th ult., an important bill was introduced in the Senate, investing the President with power to obtain by force prompt redress for the perpetration of outrages upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property. It is contemplated to propose a resolution authorising the President to make reprisals wherever the adoption of such a course is deemed necessary.

A Washington despatch of the 25th ult. says:—"The Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, had a full meeting this morning, and considered the proposition from Mr. Slidell to abrogate that clause of the Ashburton Treaty which requires a naval force to be maintained on the coast of Africa. After some discussion a formal division was taken, with the following result:—Yeas: Mason, Slidell, and Poola. Nays: Foot, Crittenden, Douglas, and Seward. Thus the movement was defeated by a majority of one."

The House Committee on naval affairs has reported a bill authorising the construction of ten steam gunboats; and it is stated that the committee on foreign relation will propose to increase the number to thirty.

Lord Napier positively denies having had any knowledge whatever of the recent proceedings in the Gulf until they appeared in print, and says that he at once communicated with the Admiral of the squadron, inclosing the statements made and comments upon them, with an emphatic injunction against their repetition. He believes that the Home Ministry were equally ignorant, and hence his conviction is decided that these acts will be promptly disavowed.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union was passed by a vote of thirty-six to seventeen. It will no doubt pass the House at an early day—thus making three new States, Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon, added to the Union during the present Session of Congress.

The bill providing for defining the boundary between the United States territory and Texas was also passed.

The Hon. Charles Sumner has addressed a valedictory letter to his constituents on his leaving for France. It concludes thus:—"Had I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to be well, and was reluctant to renounce the opportunity of again exposing the hideous barbarism of slavery, now more than ever transfused in the National Government, infecting its whole policy and degrading its whole character. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilisation my vacant chair was a perpetual speech. CHARLES SUMNER. On board steamer *Vanderbilt*, New York Harbour, 22nd May, 1858."

THE AFFAIR OF THE "CAGLIARI."—The *Indipendente* of Turin affirms that the latest English notes on the *Cagliari* affair are entirely in conformity with Count Cavour's views, and render the question "common and identical" for both Courts. It further states that, according to all likelihood, Russia will be chosen arbitrator, and that the affair will soon be peacefully settled. On the other hand, there is a rumour in Paris that Naples having positively refused any indemnity to the English engineers, Lord Malmesbury has sent an ultimatum.

MONTENEGRO.—Prince Danilo, letters state, has given orders that a church shall be erected in memory of the victory of Grahovo. He has also published a decree directing prayers to be offered up during a space of forty days for the Montenegrins killed in that engagement. Montenegro is a patch of bleak upland, eighty leagues square, and counts 80,000 inhabitants, for half of whom it does not grow food. Bosnia, of which it formed part, counts 1,400,000 souls, of whom 18,000 are Croats and 150,000 Morlachs. There are 250,000 Turks of Ottoman race, 15,000 Greeks of Hellenic origin; and the creed is the Orthodox Greek when it is not the Koran.

LETTERS from Hamburg mention that the house of Mr. Theodor Schmidt, which was one of the principal among those that suspended during the crisis in November last, has resumed business, having paid all demands, with interest and charges.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM YATES PEEL.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM YATES PEEL, who died on the 1st inst. at Baginton Hall, Warwickshire, was the second son of Sir Robert Peel, the first Baronet, of Drayton Manor, by his first wife, Ellen, daughter of William Yates, Esq., of Spring-side, near Bury, and was the next brother of the second Baronet, the eminent statesman Sir Robert Peel. He was born in 1789, at Chamber Hall, Bury, and married, the 17th June, 1819, Lady Jane Elizabeth Moore, second daughter of Stephen, second Earl of Mountcashel, by which lady, who died the 5th September, 1847, he had a numerous family. Mr. Yates Peel was educated at Harrow School and at St. John's College Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, and M.A. in 1815. He was in June, 1816, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. The following year he entered Parliament as member for the borough of Bossiney. He subsequently sat from 1818 to 1830 for Tamworth; in 1830 for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; from 1831 to 1835 for the University of Cambridge; from 1835 to 1837 again for Tamworth; and finally for the same place in 1847. In the autumn of 1847, Mr. Yates Peel had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and her death so affected him that mentally he was unable to attend to any public duties. He consequently resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and has since then led a secluded life. Mr. Yates Peel, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1834, has filled various public offices. He was Commissioner of the Board of Control in 1826, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1828, a Lord of the Treasury in 1830, and he again held the same appointment from 1834 to 1835. He advocated the same Conservative politics as his distinguished brother, Sir Robert Peel, and was a willing supporter of that eminent statesman's Free-trade policy.

CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.C.B.

IN the death of this able and distinguished naval officer, whose life was so full of promise, the public have to mourn the loss of another valuable scion of the Peel family. He was the third son of the great statesman, Sir Robert Peel, by his wife, Julia, youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart. He was born the 2nd of November, 1824, and entered the Royal Navy early in life, and became a Captain the 10th of January, 1849. Peel commanded the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, and recently in India, and how gallantly and effectually he did so is a fact known to all. The last and not the least of his brilliant services was the assistance he gave, with his brave band of British tars, to Sir Colin Campbell at Cawnpore and Lucknow. He had been made a C.B. in 1855, and but just recently he was advanced to be a K.C.B. Sir William Peel died, universally regretted, at Cawnpore, of small-pox, on the 27th of last April.

To the notice of the late Captain Read should be added the fact that in December, 1848, he left the 28th Regiment and joined the 83rd Regiment, when the latter distinguished corps was ordered to proceed to India. Captain Read's brother officers of the 83rd have signified their intention of erecting a mural tablet to the memory of their gallant companion and friend in one of the churches of his native county.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH not without snatches and glimpses of that personality which is the spice to the Parliamentary banquet of the year, on the whole, legislators have shown a tendency to work since the subsiding of the great party struggle; that is, they have been attempting to talk towards results. There have, however, been exceptions to this pre-disposition in both Houses which, perhaps, are not unworthy of being noticed. For a pure abstract man-against-man contest—of words—commend us to that episode in which Mr. Horsman, and which, the accused of Irish members in his handling of the Irish Secretaryship. Such an exposé of the art of keeping men on by keeping them off, has not occurred in the annals of Governmental life for many a day. What a subdivision of the art of official coquetry is to be found in that programme of the treatment of Irish members which the ex-Secretary declared, with an air of innocent insolence, that he had laid down! There was a complete adoption of the Peelite doctrine of three courses to be pursued towards gentlemen in pursuit of Irish patronage, which may have been all very well in practice, provided it was in the hands of a skilful manipulator, but which evidently broke down in the hands of Mr. Horsman, and which, therefore, would have been better suppressed. In the days of H.B. something might have been made of the scene—of an Irish Secretary in his own library watching the proceedings of his porter and his one clerk at his office over the way, while they dealt with the claims for admission to see him of the three sections of Irish members, according to the principles laid down by their chief. Not the least amusing part of the matter was the earnest protest of good-looking, easy, pleasant Lord Naas against its being supposed that the Secretary for Ireland had nothing to do. Any one who sees his Lordship must be aware that he bears on him a visible contradiction to such a statement.

Those who remember the last days of poor Feargus O'Connor in the House of Commons, must have been forcibly reminded of his erratic doings when they witnessed a scene in the Lords in which the Earl of Kingston flourished as the chief actor. This noble Lord had put on the notice-paper a series of questions ranging through half-a-dozen subjects, and involving the character of three or four individuals, and which, for rambling inconsequence, could only be equalled by an advertisement in the *Times*, which ran thus:—"Gas—Tar—Shoes. Shakspeare's Bust:—Aubert and Klaf tenburg:—money for the present;—proposals for the future, I wish to send to you. No inquiry shall be made. Rely. One line by Post. Quite broken down. Oh, come." This probably had an advantage over the noble Earl's questions, because, no doubt, somebody understood it; whereas nobody, not even the noble propounder himself, could have comprehended his queries. It is hardly possible to describe for how long this ludicrous circumstance kept the whole of the upper branch of the Legislature in a confused muddle, until one of its most aged members, in the person of Lord Lyndhurst, by a simple proposition, cut the entangled knot of precedent and custom, and relieved their Lordships at once from an absurd position and the participation in a series of libels.

There are not wanting indications that the question of Vote by Ballot has assumed a new phase. It is to be noted that for the last two years the debate has been confined to Mr. Henry Berkeley's droll effusions, and a single speech or so, not the least in answer, and then the division. But there must be some improvement in the under-current of opinion on this subject, which influenced the gathering together of so many members of all parties on a densely-closed and stifling June evening, and to keep the debate bounding and prancing in the highest style of the political "manège" until twelve o'clock, when some four hundred members were found to pack themselves in the lobbies on a division. It must not be supposed that the crowd came only to listen to Mr. Berkeley's jokes, which some people suspect to be noted down among the documents which he has before him. Indeed, on this occasion the matter was brought on under many disadvantages. In the first place, in consequence of the morning sitting, the House did not meet till six o'clock, and Mr. Berkeley had to contend with the rival attraction of Mr. Steers (the genius of the kitchen of the House) and to make drollery and witticism supply the place of cutlets and iced drinks; and although, sooth to say, the hon. gentleman's jocoseness was less happy than usual, and although he simply ignored argument altogether, yet members stayed and listened to a very earnest debate, which will tend more to take the Parliamentary treatment of this question out of Mr. Berkeley's hands than anything that has occurred for some time. One could not help carrying away an impression that the advocates of the question begin to feel that the opposition to it is not to be laughed away, that it has reached a point at which, if real pressure be applied, there is no remote prospect of its being transformed from an annual subject for banter into a reality and a success. It is a subject which has been treated in Parliament from a comic point of view sufficiently long; and if it is not damaged by an adherence to this mode of proceeding, or by the petulance of over-inflated metropolitan members, next year it may take its place by the side of the question of the property qualification. No doubt the numerical majority against it may be supposed to be opposed to this reasoning; but the tone of the debate was very remarkable, and deserves attention. If, as some allusion in the course of the discussion seems to justify one in supposing, Sir Cornwall Lewis is the coming man, the proximate leader of the Liberal party, a consideration of his speech may be taken as an indication of what is to be expected in those halcyon days when agonised Liberals shall cease to be torn with contending hopes and fears as to whether Lord John or Lord Palmerston is to be sent for when the Ministry of Lord Derby reaches that collapse, which, although it seems to be postponed as often as the last performance of a favourite singer, people say is embraced within an inevitability only of a few months. Well, certainly, if there be any one who does not care how soon that event comes off, judging from appearance, Lord Derby is himself the man. There is a tradition about the Houses of Parliament that Lord Melbourne was the most easy-going and easy-taking Prime Minister, at least so far as outward demeanour was concerned, since Lord North; but it may be very safely averred that Lord Derby is a successful competitor of any one of his predecessors in that way. In Opposition nothing could be more watchful and even stern than the attitude Lord Derby was accustomed to assume. He always seemed to be nursing invective and distilling sarcasm, and the operation produced a painful expression on his face. Now he sits in the easiest and most lolling of postures; a perpetual smile mantles on his countenance; his attention to what is going on is just so apparent as to be courteous, while it is entirely free from elaboration; he no longer starts vehemently from his seat and plunges at once into a flow of fervid oratory, but he rises with the graceful assurance of a person who knows he is the chief man in the company in which he finds himself, and discourses pleasantly in a conversational tone and with an evident desire to be pleasant with every one. Indeed nothing is so remarkable in the discussions in the Upper House as the interchange of the phrase of "my

noble friend" between the Ministry and the chiefs of the Opposition; and it is done to an extent which, in the absence of any more specific designation of the person in question, which is the custom of the Peers, often renders it difficult for listeners to know who is meant. Indeed, that there is some reform needed in this respect on the part of their Lordships, is at once shown by the statement that some time late in a debate an early speaker is indicated in circumlocutory fashion, as the noble Earl who spoke before the noble Marquis, who followed the right reverend Prelate, who took an early part in the discussion originated by the noble Duke on the cross-benches or on the Opposition or Ministerial side, as the case may be. But, recurring to the Prime Minister, it is certain that, whether he be pursuing a path or hastening towards the brink of a precipice, he seems to have resolved to take things pleasantly, and one hears that few men can be so pleasant and agreeable as this very noble Lord, whose Parliamentary reputation is associated with the possession of qualities the very reverse of those which he now seems so assiduously to cultivate.

If it be true that the principle of competitive examination for admission to the public service has been pronounced for by public opinion, it may not be out of place here to state that, judging from a short discussion in the House of Lords one night this week, there is a pretty general union of official opinion, both among ins and outs, in opposition to that principle. There was very great significance in the manner in which all heads and deputy heads of departments, whether in possession or reversion, cheered an announcement authoritatively given by the Premier that that system, if it had not wholly failed to get the best men, had by no means succeeded to the extent which was expected. On the whole, one would say that grand and high officialism is alarmed at the prospect of the system of clerkdom emancipating itself from the condition of machinery. Imagine a clerk having the presumption to think! What shall we come to next?

MR. CHARLES MACKAY.

(From the *Boston Transcript*, May 20.)

THIS gentleman sailed in the steamer *Europa* yesterday morning from this city. Quite a crowd of his personal friends assembled to take farewell. He carries with him the best wishes of hosts of admirers, who will be glad to see him again on this side the Atlantic. A parting dinner was given to him on Tuesday evening, at which were present some of the most distinguished literati of the country. Among the sentiments drunk with the heartiest enthusiasm was the health of Alfred Tennyson, proposed by Mr. Longfellow—a most graceful and genial recognition of the genius of the author of "In Memoriam," by the author of "Evangeline." The company on the occasion included Professors Longfellow, Holmes, Agassiz, and Lowell; his Excellency N. P. Banks (Governor of Massachusetts); Josiah Quincy, Esq.; Josiah Quincy, Esq., jun.; and many others well known to fame. Mr. J. G. Whittier and Mr. R. W. Emerson were unavoidably absent. The following poem was read by Professor Holmes (author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table"), addressed to the guest of the evening:—

TO CHARLES MACKAY,

ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

Brave singer of the coming time,
Sweet minstrel of the joyous present,
Crowned with the noblest wreath of rhyme,
The holly-leaf of Ayrshire's peasant,
Good-by! good-by! Our hearts and hands,
Our lips in honest Saxon phrases,
Cry, God be with him till he stands
His feet amid his English daisies.

'Tis here we part. For other eyes
The busy deck, the fluttering streamer,
The dripping arms that plunge and rise,
The waves in foam, the ship in tremor,
The kerchiefs waving from the pier,
The cloudy pillar gliding o'er him,
The deep blue desert, lone and drear,
With heaven above and home before him.

His home! The Western giant smiles,
And twirls the spotty globe to find it:
"This little speck, the British Isles?
'Tis but a freckle, never mind it!"
He laughs, and all his prairies roll,
Each gurgling cataract roars and chuckles,
And ridges, sketched from pole to pole,
Heave till they shake their iron knuckles.

Then Honour, with his front austere,
Turned on the sneer a frown defiant,
And Freedom, leaning on her spear,
Laughed louder than the laughing giant:
"Our islet is a world," she said,
"Where glory with its dust has blended,
And Britain keeps her noble dead
Till earth, and seas, and skies are rendred!"

Beneath each swinging forest bough
Some arm as stout in death repose;
From wave-washed foot to heaven-kissed brow,
Her valour's life-blood runs in roses.
Nay, let our ocean-bosomed West
Write, smiling in her florid pages,
"One-half her soil has walked the rest
In poets, heroes, martyrs, sages!"

Hugged in the clinging billows' clasp,
From seaweed fringes to mountain heather,
The British oak, with rooted grasp,
Her slender handful holds together.
With cliffs of white and bowers of green,
And ocean narrowing to caress her,
And hills and threaded streams between—
Our little Mother Isle, God bless her!

In earth's broad temple, where we stand,
Fanned by the eastern gales that brought us,
We hold the missal in our hand,
Bright with the lines our Mother taught us.
Where'er its blazoned page betrays
The glistening links of gilded fetters,
Behold, the half-turned leaf displays
Her rubric stained in crimson letters.

Enough. To speed a parting friend,
'Tis vain alike to speak and listen;
Yet stay—these feeble accents blend
With rays of light from eyes that glisten.
Good-by! once more. And kindly tell,
In words of peace, the Young World's story;
And say, besides, we love too well
Our Mother's soil—our Father's glory.

May 18, 1858.

O. W. HOLMES.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON AT BOULOGNE.—A letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer on Saturday last says:—"An extraordinary phenomenon, considered volcanic, occurred here this morning at eight o'clock. The tide, which was receding, suddenly fell and left the harbour dry, but returned in five minutes with great force eight feet higher, accompanied with a perfect tornado of wind, and the sky densely obscured. The whole did not last more than ten minutes, but what was most strange was, that there existed the brightest sunshine immediately before and after.—P.S. The passengers of the Folkestone boat, who have just come in (half-past five p.m.), report that a similar occurrence took place there and at other places on the English coast at the same time as here.

Baron de Humboldt, at the express invitation of the King, had left Berlin for Potsdam to pass some days with his Majesty.

THE SHOW OF AMERICAN PLANTS AT CREMORNE.

IN the noble collection now on view at Cremorne the rhododendron forms the principal feature; and what flowering shrub or tree can be compared with it? There is not a plant so grand and imposing; nothing so beautiful as an evergreen; nothing so gorgeous in flower; nothing so well calculated to form an exhibition of itself; there seems to be no limit to its varieties—no end of colour—yet it is never brought before the public at the ordinary popular exhibitions. Never, it may be safely asserted, has there been a show to equal either in number or quality that now on view in the Ashburnham Pavilion.

The space allotted to the garden in which the collection of plants is displayed is four hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, this being the size of the pavilion. The ground plan is admirable. On each side there is a range of plants forming a wide continuous bank of many colours; recesses have been provided for seats at certain distances; gravel walks under the side compartments of sufficient width for a noble promenade reach nearly from end to end. Next to this, towards the centre, is a series of clumps, between which the centre walk is reached; and, instead of this being uninterrupted, there are noble clumps of costly specimens in the centre; and halfway down the main avenue the walk deviates in two half-circular paths to go round the principal central clump; therefore the garden comprises two long banks of flowers, two side promenades nearly the length of the tent, and within these are two series of differently-formed beds or clumps tastefully edged with grass verges, leaving a wide central promenade, in which clumps of various forms break the monotony of a straight path, and shows off some of the most noble plants in the kingdom to the best advantage.

The garden has been designed by Mr. Milner, of the Crystal Palace, who has shown his usual artistic skill and facility of invention in as pretty a combination of walks, verges, and beds as we ever saw in an oblong square; in fact, it is the best design we ever witnessed within four square walls, for be it known to those who may fancy canvas rather odd materials for walls, that it is the same tent and marquee manufacturers give to their upright sides. The plants have been selected by Messrs. Waterer and Godfrey from hundreds of thousands which they grew at their extensive nurseries at Knaphill, and comprise all the best hardy known varieties in the world; differing in colour, size, habit of growth, and value, and forming one of the best collections ever brought together. The rhododendron is found in all climates, hot and cold, and each locality is noted for peculiar species. The most tender, perhaps, are the few from Borneo, not introduced until 1840 and down to 1848. Then we have tender varieties, and certainly the most beautiful, from Nepal, which gave us the tree rhododendron called *R. Arboreum*, a brilliant scarlet, in 1820; and others of rich purple, red, crimson, rose, and pale pink, all between 1817 and 1837; others too tender to stand in our open climate came from Japan, Lapland, and Khossea. The hardy kinds are numerous, and come from North America, Kamtschatka, Caucasus, Austria, Siberia, China, Switzerland, Pyrenees, Java, Gibraltar, and Armenia, at various periods; and all these not only differ from each other, but many of the localities possessed a number of species perfectly distinct. The triumph of horticulture is in cross-breeding. As an instance of the effect we need only mention that the splendid colour of the Nepal varieties, which will not bear our climate, have been obtained in hardy hybrid varieties, raised from seed here, by the simple process of inculcating or fertilising hardy plants with the dust or pollen of the tender ones. The great majority of the hundreds of distinct kinds which now fill the catalogues with their names, are of English origin from two foreign parents. The magnificent clump of blood-red plants in the centre walk exhibits one of the results of this cross-breeding, and we mention it particularly because it has all the beauty of the tender kind called *R. Arboreum*, from Nepal, upon a plant that will stand all our winters, called *Atrosanguineum*. It appears that in the crossing of plants the habit of the seed-bearing parent is retained by most of the plants raised from seed, so that if the tender sorts are fertilised with the pollen or dust from the hardy the progeny is tender. Let the visitor bear in mind when he attends the Cremorne show that a vast majority of the plants he sees are improvements on the foreign species, and have been raised in England. Close to the noble clump of blood red plants (*Atrosanguineum*) already mentioned are four smaller ones of a white ground variety, with green spots, very remarkable, and called *R. Catawbiense Album elegans*. Such a display of these two varieties will not be found elsewhere. Many of the individual plants are worth notice, especially the noble trees which stand "alone in their glory," some of an enormous size, and are literally covered with their cones and pyramids of flowers of all colours. It would be difficult to enumerate the hundreds of British origin that are distinct enough to bear different names, yet every year adds greatly to the stock of novelties; and, when once a variety worthy of notice has been raised, it is soon propagated and sold out among the lovers of new things. When the beauty of a tender species can be secured in a plant that will grow well out of doors, a great stride has been made, and the art of the florist is successfully brought to bear in the production of more useful though not less beautiful varieties. Alarm is one of the most striking perhaps of all, for it has a white ground, and each petal is edged with bright scarlet. *Arohimedes* is another very fine variety, a bright rose and light centre; *Brayanum* is a vivid scarlet, with a light centre and a fine foliage; and *Barclayanum* is a splendid crimson. Prince Albert is a rich lake of fine texture and very distinct. Lord John Russell is a pale rose, distinctly and beautifully spotted. William Downing, a rich dark puce, with a black blotch on the upper petal; *Lucidum* is a spotted lilac; *Pastuosum* is a very large double lilac; *Brutus*, a fine large spotted rose, is worthy of notice, as also *Chancellor*, a light purple, finely spotted; and *Desdemona*, a blush, with dark upper petals. But we might go on and fill the paper with remarkable English-raised varieties far excelling in beauty any of the species from which they were raised. At the private view of this noble collection on Monday last there was a numerous company: most of the visitors were of the nobility and gentry, with a sprinkling of scientific and literary gentlemen and but one opinion prevailed as to the beautiful design of this garden under canvas, and the taste displayed in the grouping of so many plants, many of which were worth from ten to fifty guineas. The company were assembled by special invitation, and having viewed the Americans, as they are improperly called, the visitors proceeded to the open gardens, which are wonderfully improved. Additions have been made to the fern banks and rockwork, many new beds have been formed on the lawn, which has been increased in size, and the planting is highly creditable to the superintendent of the garden affairs, Mr. Smithers, late of the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

FANCY BAZAAR AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.—To the lists given last week of liberal contributors to this bazaar, held in aid of the wives and families of soldiers and sailors, we have been requested to add the following names of persons who munificently contributed on the occasion:—Mr. Barry, Piccadilly; Mr. Boyd, Bond-street; Messrs. Child and Co., George-street, Edinburgh; Messrs. Elkington, Regent-street; Messrs. Hindley and Son, Oxford-street; Messrs. Hunt and Koskell, Bond-street; Messrs. Ludlow and Cockburn, Bond-street; Messrs. McDougall, of the Tartan Warehouse, Inverness; Messrs. Marshall and Sons, George-street, Edinburgh; Mr. Morant, Bond-street; Messrs. Rittner and Saxby, Bond-street; Messrs. Sharps and Co., Cockspur-street; Mr. Wedgewood.

THE FLOWER SHOW AT CHISWICK.—The grand summer meeting of the Horticultural Society of London was held on Wednesday, at the Chiswick Gardens, for the exhibition of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and horticultural manufactures. The meeting was one of the most successful that ever rewarded the efforts of the management to render these annual gatherings attractive. The Queen honoured the exhibition with her presence.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of American plants under the auspices of this society commenced on Monday in the Regent's-park Gardens. The collection—that of Mr. John Waterer of Bagshot—was displayed under a large marquee, and the plants being in full flower, the exhibition was very brilliant and interesting. This collection is, numerically, very much smaller than that of Messrs. Waterer and Godfrey, of the Knap-hill Nursery (of which we this week give an engraving); but, for all who feel interested in the perfection which the art of horticulture has attained, both displays are well worth a visit. The society's gardens were very well attended, and the two leading household cavalry bands performed during the afternoon.

GEORGE BODEN has been fined 5s. for cutting "three large capital letters and four figures representing the date of the year" on one of the seats in Battersea New Park.

THE HAVELOCK TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, is engaged preparing a model for the statue of the late Sir Henry Havelock, which is to be erected in Trafalgar-square, as a national testimonial of the gallant deceased's services. The likeness is taken from that of a bust lately executed by Mr. Behnes, the portrait being from a photograph of the deceased executed a few weeks before the battle of Lucknow. The site of the statue, it is expected, will be on the east side of the Nelson column, directly in a line with that of General Napier, and the testimonial will be executed in bronze.



THE SHOW OF AMERICAN PLANTS IN THE ASHBURNHAM PAVILION, CREMORNE GARDENS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SKETCHES IN BUENOS AYRES.



HEDGE-ROW, NEAR BUENOS AYRES.

THIS Sketch represents a bit of Hedgerow in the outskirts of Buenos Ayres, near Palermo, the former residence of General Rosas, the well-known Dictator of the Republic. The subject was chosen as containing the most characteristic features of the vegetation of the neighbourhood—the ombú, the aloe, and the cactus.

The ombú (*Phytolacca dioica*, I think) is the only large tree indigenous to this province. The foliage is rich and massive, and at a little distance not unlike that of the sycamore. The wood is quite worthless, and of so loose a texture that it may be picked to pieces with the fingers; but the tree is valuable for the shelter it affords, and is of rapid growth. It is almost an evergreen, not losing its leaves for more than about three months, and in spring bears a delicate flower of a pale greenish yellow, about the size and shape of that of the *ribes sanguinea* (or flowering currant). It is remarkable for the development of the trunk, which in old trees often attains a prodigious size near the ground.

The cactus is now rarely planted for fences; but a good many remains of old cactus hedges are still to be seen round the city, presenting a wild, awkward, unsightly appearance.

Most of the hedges round Buenos Ayres are of the large aloe (*Agave*

Americana)—a plant which makes a most effectual barrier; but occupies a great deal of space, and must extract considerable nourishment from the soil. The popular belief in England that this aloe only flowers once in a hundred years is not borne out by facts; for in Buenos Ayres it comes to maturity in about five years, and several thousands may be seen in flower every summer. The leaves of this plant contain a very strong fibre, which might be turned to account; but it is only used, as far as I can learn, by shoemakers, who prepare a thread from the fibre.

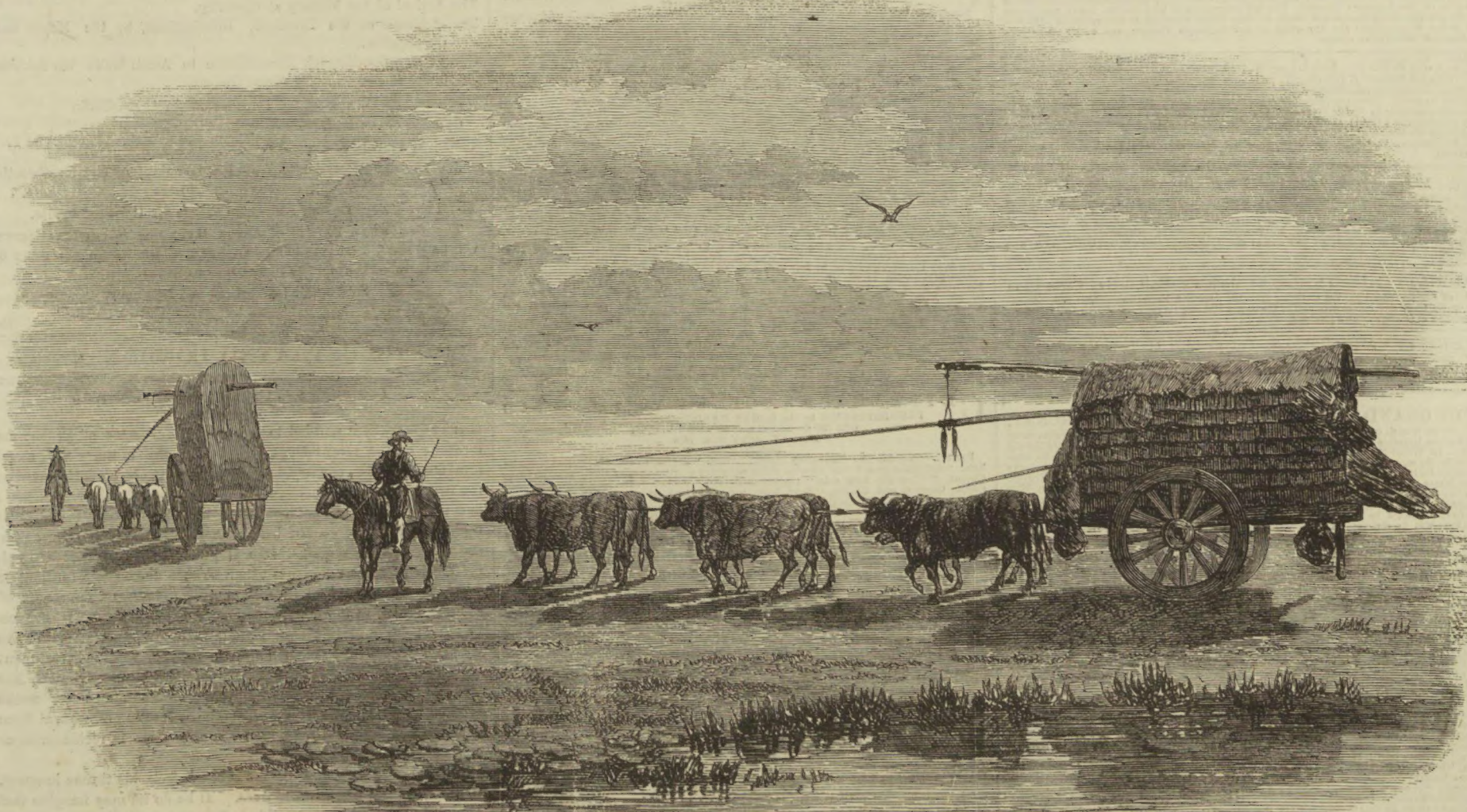
The aloe flowers in January, and the flower-stalks, which are from fifteen to twenty feet high, branch very gracefully in the upper part. I did not see them in bloom.

OX-CARTS TRAVERSING THE PAMPAS.

The next Sketch represents Buenos Ayrean Ox-carts, of which some account accompanied the Sketch taken in the market-place of Santa Lucia, traversing the vast plains of the Pampas. These carts have always a quaint appearance, and when seen at a distance in a level country, where there is nothing else to catch the eye, they appear of gigantic dimensions. A procession of ten or a dozen of these huge

machines, with attendants on horseback and other accompaniments, presents a most wild and quaint spectacle. The interior traffic of most of the Argentine provinces, as well as that of Buenos Ayres, is carried on by means of these carts; and in the market-place of Rosario, which is becoming the centre of the trade of the Upper Provinces, some seven or eight hundred of them may occasionally be seen at one time.

At Buenos Ayres, and generally on the coast, the winds are frequently violent. The westerly wind, sweeping over the boundless plains of the interior, rushes down upon the coast in the most tremendous hurricanes. The climate is moist; and, during summer, rains are common, and are frequently accompanied by the most dreadful thunder and lightning. Such is the extreme flatness of the country that it has been calculated by barometrical observations that the River Paraguay, in its course from north to south, does not fall above one perpendicular foot for the space of 400 miles. This flat country is covered with lakes. Of these, the celebrated Lake of Los Xarayes is 330 miles in length, and in breadth 120 miles, but so shallow that it is not navigable in any part, except for canoes and small craft.



OX-CARTS TRAVERSING THE PAMPAS.

has given neither him nor his nation any just ground of offence

however popular it might be with his army, would inevitably ruin him. England is no despicable foe, as he and all France know, and in a war forced upon her by any unjust aggression on the part of France, her people and statesmen would hold in their hands the keys of the situation. In such a conflict France would meet her ancient opponent either with or without allies. If France were without allies the struggle would not be a lengthened one. A longer purse, greater pith and pluck in the people, and the strength that always crowns, hallows, and supports a rightful cause would give the English the certain victory. If France had allies in the despots of Europe, England would seek and find allies among the people, and would not appeal in vain to the populations and nationalities that are now groaning under military tyranny and yearning for constitutional freedom.

But the Emperor—unless the possession of absolute power have already acted on his once clear mind, as it has been so often known to act in the case of other irresponsible despots, and destroyed the balances of the brain—will not commit the error of making war without a cause against a people so great, so rich, so united, and so formidable in every way as the English. At least, the presumption is that he has too much prudence and good sense, as well as justice, to do so. Where, then, are we to look for the field of warfare? In Africa? No! He has withdrawn within a fortnight a portion of his army from that dependency. In Spain, that he may exclaim, with Louis XIV., "*Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées*?" The supposition is too wild to be entertained. Is he to make war against Russia? He would gain nothing in that quarter; and it was but the other day that he induced Great Britain to consent to a premature and inglorious peace with that power. In Austria? or Prussia? There is no valid, or indeed any, reason why he should attack either of those powers. Where, then, are we to look? To Italy?

The Emperor is a man who knows how to keep a secret, and is possessed of a remarkable genius for silence. But if he mean war, and if we may judge from the past history of Europe, and from all the cherished traditions of the Napoleonic dynasty, an attempt upon Italy—of which the great Napoleon, his uncle, was King—would be more in accordance with his ideas, if not more in accordance with the ambitious aspirations of the French army than a war against England. An attempt upon Italy might succeed; and a war against England would inevitably fail. For these and fifty other reasons which might be given, it is our opinion—if war be a necessity for the Emperor, either to give work to his Frankenstein of an army, or to carry out ulterior views of policy which he may have formed with reference to the splendour and permanence of his own dynasty;—that the field of operation will be in Italy, rather than in Pevensy Bay or the British Channel.

But whatever be the object of the great armaments which the Emperor is making, so near to our shores, the duty of Great Britain is clear. The efforts necessary for the reconquest of India having almost denuded us of soldiers, it is of first importance that the militia should be again enrolled and increased. The seas that gird our islands are of the strategical value to us of at least three or four hundred thousand men; and with fifty thousand patriotic militiamen to guard the coasts, and transportable at short notice to any point that might be endangered, we should be in a position to render a good account of any hostile force that dared to put foot on our shores. We have already an excellent fleet of steam-ships—the finest fleet in the world—but we have not a sufficient number of sailors to man them. It has taken the Government several months to obtain crews for the *Marlborough* and the *Renown*; and even at this moment these vessels have not succeeded in enrolling their full complement; but it only requires a little more energy on the part of the Government, the offer of wages a little more tempting to the seafaring population, and the thorough awakening of the popular mind to the urgency of the case—to obtain for Great Britain a Navy that shall make her the indisputable and invincible mistress of the seas, as she managed to be fifty years ago, when her resources and power were much smaller than they are at the present time.

The Emperor acts the part of no true friend or ally when he arms without consultation with this country. We owe him nothing, but he owes us much. And we owe this much to ourselves—to be prepared for all emergencies. Were he ever so thoroughly and unmistakably our fast friend and ally, his seat on the throne is insecure, and the condition of all Europe is rotten, unnatural, and precarious. Great Britain and Russia are the only two countries within its whole boundaries that offer any symptoms of stability. Any war, for whatever purpose, instigated or commenced by France, will inevitably stir up all Europe to its very foundations; and sooner or later in such a struggle England and Russia, and the nations or governments that shall range themselves on their side, will be the arbiters of the destinies of the Continent. But, to be in the position befitting our past history and present responsibility, the fleets of Great Britain must be immediately and thoroughly manned. Our neighbour's house is on fire, and we must sleep no longer.

THE COURT.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which the Marquis of Bath had an audience of the Queen on his return from a special mission to Lisbon; and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and Sir John Taylor Coleridge, were sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Annum, at Twickenham; and in the evening her Majesty, with Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with a first visit since the erection of the new theatre.

On Sunday the Queen, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, went to the White Lodge in Richmond Park. Her Majesty returned to town in the evening, and, with the Princess Alice, dined with the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived at Buckingham Palace on his return from Germany. The Queen and his Royal Highness drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by the Princess Alice.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a State ball at Buckingham Palace. The Court will leave London on Monday on a visit to Lord and Lady Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey, near Coventry, preparatory to the inauguration of Aston Park on the following day.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Babelsberg on the evening of Sunday last, and arrived the following day at Düsseldorf, where his Royal Highness visited the Prince of Hohenzollern. The Prince continued his journey via Belgium, and was accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians from Malines to Ostend, where his Royal Highness embarked on board the *Vielde* on Monday evening at about five o'clock,

and arrived at Dover at ten p.m., passing the night at the Lord Warden Hotel.

On Tuesday morning, at twenty minutes before nine, her Majesty the Queen, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General Bouverie, and the Master of the Household, left Buckingham Palace for the Bricklayers' Arms Station, to meet the Prince Consort, on his return. The Prince, who left Dover at seven a.m., arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Station at nine o'clock, and accompanied her Majesty back to Buckingham Palace.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave on Wednesday night a State ball, to which a party of about 1500 were invited.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock, and were received by the Maids of Honour and the Equerries in Waiting.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, on their arrival, were also conducted to the White Drawing-room, where her Majesty received her illustrious visitors.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, and the principal officers of the household, conducted the Queen and Prince Consort from the White Drawing-room through the Saloon, Yellow Drawing-room, State Dining-room, and Approach Gallery into the Ball and Concert room. The Royal family and the ladies of the Queen's household followed her Majesty.

When the Queen had taken her seat at the west end on the haut-pas the door opening from the Promenade Gallery was opened, and the diplomatic corps and the Ministers of the Crown were introduced, and, having passed before the Queen, took their usual seats.

The general company entered the Ball and Concert room from the Approach Gallery.

Weippert's quadrille band of thirty-six artistes, stationed in the orchestra at the east end, played for the opening of the ball "*The Bay of Dublin*," quadrille, composed by Major W. Guernsey.

Her Majesty's dress was a lilac silk skirt, with two skirts of white net and two of lilac net, trimmed with white blonde and bouquets of white lilies, ornamented with diamonds. The head-dress was a wreath of white lilies ornamented with diamonds.

THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at three o'clock on Monday afternoon from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Knebeck, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and Major Home Purves, were at the railway terminus at London-bridge, to receive their illustrious relative. The Hereditary Grand Duchess, with the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, on leaving the railway, at once proceeded to Buckingham Palace to pay her respects to the Queen. After a long interview with her Majesty, the Grand Duchess visited the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House, and at a later hour dined with the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge purposes shortly to remove from his residence in St. James's Palace to Gloucester House Piccadilly, the unexpired lease of which was bequeathed to his Royal Highness by the late Duchess of Gloucester.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A festival, with full choral service, was held on Thursday, in Westminster Abbey, in aid of the funds of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, and attracted within the walls of the sacred edifice a crowded and fashionable congregation. There was a large attendance of clergymen, and the choral department was complete in all its parts. After the responses, and at the close of the third Collect, the Bishop of London entered the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent discourse, which was listened to throughout with marked attention. Handel's "*Hallelujah*" was exquisitely chanted before the blessing. The collection made at the end of the service was of a liberal character, and gave great satisfaction to the promoters of the festival. The following are the results of the society's exertions during the last thirty-nine years to provide church accommodation for the people of this country: Number of places assisted, 3900; new churches erected, 1127; old churches rebuilt or enlarged, 2773; additional seats obtained, 1,032,781, of which 798,608 were reserved for the poorer inhabitants. Amount contributed by the society, £560,731, and which has called for a further expenditure on the part of the public of not less than £3,760,977.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF EDUCATION.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church took place at the Central Schoolrooms, Westminster—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. His Grace, having opened the proceedings with prayer, said that the society was keeping the even tenor of its way, and there was no remarkable feature to be reported. That which was the most conspicuous point in the report was that which was the most unsatisfactory—viz., the state of the finances of the society, whose continued exertions had brought them almost to an end; but, if their finances were expended, they had done a great work in promoting education. They had been the means of largely increasing the number of children attending the schools, the number of schools, and also of effecting great improvements in the quality of the education. When, therefore, it became known to the public that unless their funds were increased they could not make grants for new schools, he trusted the increased exertions on the part of the public would be in proportion to the importance of the work in which the society was engaged, and the claims upon it. The Rev. Mr. Lonsdale read the report and a statement of the comparative number of schools and scholars, in connection with the Church, as compared with the population, showing that the former had more than kept pace with the latter during the last ten years. The proceedings terminated with the apostolical benediction.

THE CORPORATION BILL.—An extraordinary meeting of the Common Council was held on Saturday last, to receive a report from the committee on the new Corporation Bill. The report, which expatiated upon the merits of the Corporation, and denounced the confiscating character of the bill, was received, and ordered to be published. A Common Hall of the Liverymen was held on Monday, at which measures were adopted for an organised and vigorous agitation against the Bill.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN.—On Monday the following notice was placed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas:—"In the text of all writs the Lord Chief Baron is in future to be styled '*Baronet*' instead of '*Knight*.'" His Lordship has recently become a Baronet by inheritance.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—The 156th anniversary of this charity, under the patronage of her Majesty, was celebrated on Wednesday, at their new premises, 22, Queen-square. The school was opened with an appropriate religious service by the Rev. W. Short, M.A., Rector of the Parish, and the Hundredth Psalm sung by the children in a very impressive manner, before the committee and a large number of the friends and supporters of the charity. A fancy bazaar was subsequently held there on that and two following days, with a view of meeting the large outlay necessarily incurred. The articles found ready purchasers.

RE-OPENING OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—We understand that this institution will shortly be re-opened, the building is now completed and nearly ready for occupation. A meeting of the members and friends, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Mechi, will be held in the new building on Wednesday evening next, to determine the time and mode of re-opening.

ST. PANCRAS AND THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—The Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in the long-pending question respecting the power claimed by the Poor-law Board of ordering the appointment of a poor-law auditor in the parish of St. Pancras. The directors of the poor of St. Pancras, who derive their power under a local act, had been directed by the Board to make such an appointment, but they refused, and contested the right of the Board to interfere. After hearing all the arguments, however, the Court decided against the directors.

THE STATE "PRESS PROSECUTIONS."—The indictments preferred against Mr. Truelove, publisher, in the Strand, and M. Teherwisk, for alleged libels on the Emperor of the French, are fixed for trial on Friday next, the first week of the after-term sittings. The trials will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Campbell and a special jury.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The thirtieth anniversary festival of the supporters of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday. Earl Powis presided. The noble chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke at some length in advocacy of the peculiar merits of this institution, the only hospital in London where the fact of a person being diseased was a passport of admission. During the last year nearly 43,000 persons had been relieved by its instrumentality. In the course of the evening the health of Dr. Marsden, the senior surgeon and founder of the charity, was given. Subscriptions were announced in the course of the evening to the amount of more than £1000, of which the noble chairman gave £50, Miss Crosbie, £100; Mr. J. H. Crutchley, £25; Mr. W. Collett, £20; and Mr. Sartorius, £20.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 765 boys and 750 girls, in all 1515 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1485. The deaths registered in London, which rose in the previous week to 1106, declined last week to 1087, of which 533 were deaths of males, 554 those of females. The mortality of last week exceeds that which is obtained by calculation from former experience at the beginning of June, but the excess is not considerable.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MORNING sittings of Parliament remind Senators that they have passed over all the holiday rests, and are in the middle of June. There is no reason to suppose that Ministers will seek unnecessarily to protract the Session, or to doubt that they will address themselves with some complacency to the routine business which must come on, whether Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, or Mr. Bright were Premier. The House of Commons has been busily occupied. It has conceded one point of the People's Charter, and refused another. It has passed the Abolition of Church-rates Bill, and once more laid the Irish phantom, Tenant-right. The Lords have before them Lord Lyndhurst's device for solving the Jew problem without harrowing Lord Chelmsford's conscience; and should this palpable compromise be accepted, after so many years of conflict on an alleged principle, the legislative millenium may be said to have arrived, for it is utterly impossible that people who are content with such reasons for keeping the peace should ever quarrel any more.

Sir Bulwer Lytton has been re-elected without any opposition which the reporters thought worth noting, and what little hostility may have been displayed in the course of the proceedings was not of a strictly political character—*dulcis Amaryllides ira*—and may be passed by. The Colonial Minister spoke eloquently, and made a pardonable reference to his ancestors who had served the Crown and represented the county whose electors he addressed. His illustration of the mode in which he would govern the Indian population, namely, "on the principle by which Mr. Rarey tamed horses," was well calculated for his audience, and will not be objected to by those who are aware that, though Mr. Rarey's system is one of exceeding kindness, it starts upon that animal's conviction that the man is the resistless master.

Lord Stanley was, of course, returned for King's Lynn, the electors, in consideration of his recent appearance among them and his many occupations, sending him word that he need not come down. The young Minister had soon to buckle on his armour against no mean foe, having to do battle with Mr. Gladstone on his motion for leaving the government of India in the hands of the Court of Directors, under a Minister of the Crown, until next year. In other words, to limit the Indian Reform Bill to a deposition of Mr. Mangles. The House held to its often-affirmed proposition that legislation should be immediate, and, by 265 to 116, defeated Mr. Gladstone.

Peer-making has not been a recreation which the Conservatives have lately hadan opportunity of indulging in, and, by way of making up for losttime, they are, it is said, about to create four Lords—the material being Sir John Yarde Buller, who has been member for South Devon for the last twenty-three years; Mr. Jones, of Pant-glas, who was a friend of the late Duke of Wellington; a gentleman whom the papers are good enough to call Mr. Christopher (under which name he once used to denounce free-trade in awful tones), but who is one of those lucky persons to whom testators are always leaving estates and new names, and who is now called Mr. Nisbet Hamilton, unless somebody else has left him property and fresh nomenclature within the week; and, lastly, Sir Charles Knightley, who is called an M.P., which he is not.

Sir Colin Campbell is evidently no admirer of the Victoria Cross. In a letter which he has written to the Duke of Cambridge (for the sake of correcting a supposed injustice done to the memory of the late Colonel Stirling, of the 64th, by the late Sir Henry Havelock, in his mention of a gallant deed of his son, the present Baronet), the Highland chief says that since the institution of the Cross advantage has been taken by young staff-officers to place themselves in prominent situations for the sake of attracting attention. To them, observes Sir Colin, life is of little value as compared with the gain of public honour; but they do injustice to the officers in command of the regiments, and are useless to the soldiery who are unacquainted with them, and look to their regular leaders. This Roman rebuke is marked by the stern good sense of the veteran Highlander.

St. Barnabas's day was selected by the anti-Puseyite party in Fimlico to hold a meeting, under Lord Calthorpe and Mr. Westerton's guidance, to denounce the alleged practice of the clergy of "*S.*" Paul's and "*S.*" Barnabas's, in recommending, and to some extent enforcing, confession among their flock. With much of the agitation which has been going on upon the Tractarian question rational men can feel little sympathy; but any imitation of the system which has turned the majority of professed Catholic men into scoffers, and has worked so fearfully in vitiating the morals of the Continent—the system that establishes a secret tribunal in a family, and sets a priest above the husband and the father, should be pursued with unrelenting hostility.

To the inquiry into the mental condition of a wealthy Baronet and member of Parliament it is not necessary to advert here; but one cannot help noting one piece of evidence, as illustrative of the perfect calmness in thought and word which an English gentleman cultivates, often to the astonishment and indignation of foreigners. A friend of the Baronet, and an officer, was called to give testimony as to the behaviour of the former when shooting; he said that Sir Henry had shot him in the leg, and it made him suspect that something was wrong with his friend, "because when one is shot one rather expects something to be said, and there was no apology; but when I found he had shot five other persons, I thought I would advise him not to shoot so much."

The foreign horizon, if the term be permissible, is by no means brilliant. America is in an ill temper because some of our slaver-hunters have shown, it is said, more zeal than courtesy; and if this be so, we trust that orders will be given to prevent such mistakes in future; though the American Government by no means acts up to the spirit of the engagement made with England on the slavery subject—perhaps can hardly be expected to do so in the present state of parties. France is strengthening herself by sea and land, and it is not England that can take the advice in Scott's fine verse—

Sit thou still when Kings are arming.

THE COLOURED PLATES.—In answer to numerous inquiries as to the treatment of the Coloured Engravings issued with this Journal, we append the following directions:—To remove creases, damp the back of the plate slightly with a sponge, and well press it whilst damp. If it be required to glaze or varnish any one of the prints, the back should first be soaked with transparent size, laid on with a broad camel's hair brush or sponge, and when dry apply mastic varnish over the face of the print. Should any particles adhere to the surface of the plate, they can easily be removed with a damp rag, as the printing is in oil colours.

NECROPOLIS CEMETERY, WOKING.—On Wednesday the members of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association, inaugurated the opening of the Cemetery for the members of the profession, under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Webster, who pronounced an appropriate oration on the occasion.

NEW ZEALAND.—The first number of a weekly newspaper in Maori has been published at Wellington. Its designation is the *Messenger of Port Nicholson*, and it contains four small quarto pages, including several original communications from natives. Many natives had already entered their names as regular subscribers, and, if the paper meet with adequate support, it cannot fail to become a very important instrument in the progressive education of the native race.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—ASTON PARK, FROM ASTON HALL, BIRMINGHAM IN THE DISTANCE.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 590.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 590.)



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary proceedings on Friday, June 4, appeared in the Saturday edition of this journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

SALE OF POISONS BILL.

The Earl of DERRY, in moving the second reading of this bill, said it was founded on the report of their Lordships' House which sat on the subject last year. The object of the bill was in the first place to increase the difficulty in obtaining poisons for criminal purposes. Secondly, to prevent the lamentable accidents which arose partly from ignorance and partly from carelessness on the part of persons selling drugs. It was provided in the bill that certain poisons specified by name should not be sold to a person unknown to the seller, unless in the presence of a person of full age who was known to him, and the names of both witness and purchaser; and the poisons bought should be inserted in a book kept by the druggist for the purpose. It had been found impracticable to include in the list of poisons subject to those stringent regulations laudanum, opium, tartar emetic, and chloroform. The persons engaged in the sale of poisons were to possess a license granted by properly authorised persons, called examiners—one to be appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society, one by the College of Physicians, and a third by the College of Surgeons. Any person wishing to engage in the trade should pass an examination before those authorities to obtain a certificate of competence; but persons already in the trade might obtain a license for five years to continue the business, in order to secure them from loss. After the lapse of five years, however, they should take out a certificate in the usual way.

Earl GRANVILLE thought that opium should have been included in the list of poisons subject to stringent regulations; in other respects he approved of the bill.

After some remarks from Lord Campbell, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Aveland, the bill was read a second time.

The STAMP DUTY ON PASSPORTS BILL was read a second time. The NON-PAROCIAL REGISTERS BILL passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

In reply to Lord J. Russell, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no new facts to communicate upon the subject of the negotiations with China. The present Government had continued the extensive discretion allowed to Lord Elgin by the late Government; but there was no actual proof that Lord Elgin at the present time even knew of the change of Ministry. With regard to the demands made upon China, it must be remembered that we were acting in conjunction with France, and it was, therefore, obviously impossible at present to lay upon the table any papers connected with those demands.

Mr. BRIGHT condemned the alliance with France upon a question which ought to have been settled by England herself, as a step which might bind us to carry on a war until France had attained her objects, which, for aught we know to the contrary, might go far beyond our own, and might compel us to continue at war with China long after our own cause of quarrel was settled. He knew the present Government were not to blame for the war with China, but he believed they could bring it to a speedy termination, if they chose to do so, and he hoped they would use their best exertions for that purpose.

After a few words from Sir J. PAKINGTON, the subject dropped.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. WHITESIDE (Attorney-General for Ireland) moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, who objected strongly to the machinery of the measure, moved as an amendment that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL defended the bill, which would considerably enhance the value of landed property, by cheapening its conveyance and transfer.

Sir R. BETHELL, while not opposed to the principle of the bill, thought it ought to be referred to a Select Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the bill was imperatively demanded for the relief of landed property in Ireland, and that to send it to a Select Committee would only have the effect of throwing it over for the present session.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the bill would extend the principle of the Encumbered Estates Act in a very useful way. He was glad the Government had turned their attention to the subject, and hoped the bill might prove the model for a similar measure to be hereafter introduced with respect to England.

After remarks from Mr. Malins, Mr. I. Butt, and other hon. and learned members, the amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee on the bill, resuming and adjourning shortly after.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BELFAST RIOTS.—Viscount DUNGANNON called attention to the late riots in Belfast, and asked whether the Government had received any information on the subject?—The Earl of DERRY confessed that these outbreaks of religious rancour were utterly disgraceful to the wealthiest and most thriving town in Ireland. He described the measures adopted to secure tranquillity in Belfast, which was now patrolled night and day by a considerable body of soldiery and police. By way of permanent provision, also, a bill was preparing to improve the organisation of the police-force in all the Irish cities and towns.—The EARL of CARLISLE observed that these sectarian contentions fully justified the late Irish Government in the course they had adopted when treating membership of an Orange Society as disqualification for holding a commission of the peace.—Viscount DUNGANNON energetically protested against this inference from the late Belfast disturbances, as did the Earl of CLANCARTY.

PROGRESS OF BILLS.—The Portunna-bridge (Ireland) Bill, the Chancery Amendment Bill, the Sale of Poisons Bill, and the Passport Duty Amendment Bill, were passed through Committee.

The Non-Parochial Registry Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir JAMES BROOKE.—A series of resolutions passed on the notice paper by Lord Kingston, containing sundry charges against Rajah Brooke, underwent considerable discussion.—The House, after much confused debating, voted that the charges in question were sufficiently investigated and refuted.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.—The Earl of LUCAN brought in a bill under whose provisions a Jew, if elected, might take his seat in Parliament.—The bill was read a first time.—As Lord Lyndhurst had proposed a similar measure, some conversation took place as to the day when both bills could be brought forward for discussion on the second reading. Ultimately Friday week was fixed for this purpose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Stanley took the oaths and his seat as member for King's Lynn.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The House having gone into Committee on the India Government resolutions,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the third resolution, to the effect "that, in order to assist such Minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duties, it is expedient that a council be appointed of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members."

Mr. GLADSTONE, pursuant to notice, moved as an amendment, "That, regard being had to the position of affairs in India, it is expedient to constitute the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by an act of the present Session, to be a council for administering the Government of India in the name of her Majesty, under the superintendence of such responsible Minister until the end of the next Session of Parliament." In supporting the amendment, the right hon. member adverted to various causes and motives which suggested delay in legislating for the Government of India. Among them he dwelt upon the continuance of revolt in India, the consequent maintenance of military rule over wide provinces in that empire, and to the advanced period of the Session. It was impossible in the present year to pass any Legislative measure on the subject that was likely to be either final or satisfactory, especially under the prevalence of the existing party and factional feelings which seemed to have taken possession of the whole question. Under these circumstances the proposition he had offered presented the most available, even if temporary, solution of the problem in hand.

Lord STANLEY remarked that all the arguments now advanced for delay had already been urged and answered by one of the largest majorities ever known in that House. He proceeded to notice them seriatim, arguing that neither the unsubdued revolt and military operations in India, nor party contentions at home, warranted any postponement of legislation with the view of providing a better system of Indian Government. As regarded the time of year, he observed that the East India Company's charter was discussed and renewed at a still later period of the Session in 1853. The time, he contended, was altogether fit and opportune for proceeding with the measure on which Parliament had already expended so much labour. He objected to the amendment as presenting only a temporary arrangement for a question which urgently demanded a permanent solution.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the amendment. Recent events had shown how dangerous and difficult it was to legislate for India under the influence of party antagonism. He defended the East India Company, and urged on the House the expediency of preserving, unaltered, the many admirable and successful elements incorporated with their system of administration.

Sir G. C. LEWIS concurred in insisting that the subject required a permanent settlement. It was time that the old and complicated system of Indian government should be superseded, and he wondered that this necessary reform had been so long delayed. He trusted that the work would be effectually accomplished during the current Session.

Mr. LIDDELL maintained that the change proposed in the amendment was sufficiently extensive, and possessed also the advantage of perfect safety.

Mr. C. BRUCE argued that more time was wanted for deliberation, which would be afforded if the amendment was adopted.

Mr. LOWE disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's resolution, declaring that it tended rather to complicate than settle the problem of Indian Government.

Mr. A. MILLS also opposed the amendment.

Colonel SYKES urged a prolonged and general defence of the Company's administration.

Mr. BOVILL supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. D. SEYMOUR.

The House divided—For Mr. Gladstone's amendment, 116; against it 265.

Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the establishment of a council altogether. He preferred to intrust the home government of India to a single Minister, who, acting alone, would act with more vigour, and sustain an undivided responsibility to Parliament. He moved that the word "council" should be omitted from the resolution.

Lord STANLEY contended that the Ministerial responsibility would not be lessened by surrounding him with a council. By no other contrivance could the proposed Secretary of State be enabled to command so large a supply of those essential requisites—local experience and departmental knowledge.

The amendment was put, but negatived without a division.

Mr. LINDSAY moved another amendment, that the first Council for India should consist of the present Court of Directors.

Lord STANLEY showed reasons against this amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, who also opposed this amendment, suggested that the number of the proposed Council should be twelve.

Lord STANLEY expressed his assent to this limitation.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that many members wished to make the number of councillors still less than that limit, and proposed that the phrase should run "not more than twelve."

Mr. LINDSAY's amendment was negatived without a division, and a motion by Colonel SYKES for reporting progress was also not pressed to a vote.

The discussion respecting the number of councillors was then renewed, Mr. T. BARING and some other members complaining that the Government had adopted a most important change in their resolution without notice, or opportunity for discussion. After a prolonged and very confused debate, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, leaving the question of number still depending.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House having resumed,

The Hainault Forest Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

The order for going into Committee on the Marriage Law Amendment Bill was fixed for Monday next.

A bill to Amend the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The STAMP DUTY ON PASSPORTS BILL was read a third time and passed.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Lord BROUGHAM briefly adverted to the accounts received from America touching some alleged outrages said to have been committed by the crews of British ships upon United States' merchant vessels in the Cuban waters.—The Earl of CLARENDON expressed his belief that the narratives had been exaggerated, and the consequent irritation among the American public would prove only temporary. Under the instructions hitherto issued to the commanders of ships engaged in stopping the slave trade, nothing could possibly occur calculated to injure or offend any of our allies.—The Earl of MALMESBURY observed that the Government had received only ex-parte statements on this subject. If the accounts, which came exclusively from American sources, were true, some British officers had committed acts unwarranted by the treaty of 1842, and which could not be justified. At the same time it was unquestionable that the American flag had been prostituted to cover the traffic in slaves. He had, however, transmitted a despatch to Lord Napier, the British Envoy at Washington, and had also that very morning held a conversation with the United States' Minister in London, from which he had reason to hope both that all causes of dissension between the two countries would disappear, and that more effectual means would be taken to put down the surreptitious trade in slaves.—After a few words from the Earl of HARDWICKE, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CHURCH RATES.

At the morning sitting Sir J. TRELAHAWY resumed the debate on the third reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill, briefly denying that the advocates of the measure had repudiated all offers of compromise on the question. None such, he remarked, had been suggested which were not confessedly worse than the existing system.

Sir B. BRIDGES moved as an amendment that the third reading of the bill should be deferred for six months.

Mr. PALK seconded the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. AKROYD,

Sir J. GRAHAM, for the sake of the peace of the Church, hoped that the question would be settled during the present Session. He wished to have the bill sent to the Upper House, when some satisfactory compromise on the question might be contrived.

Mr. BAILE supported the measure.

Mr. WALPOLE feared that the abolition of Church-rates would lead to further invasions of the church establishment. Every argument in favour of the bill would, in his opinion, be equally applicable to a proposition for the extinction of tithes.

Mr. AYRTON denied the possibility of compromise on a question which was one altogether of principle.

Mr. GLADSTONE, nevertheless, trusted that some compromise would be accepted. He invited a cordial consideration in that House for every modification which might be made in the bill by the peers.

Sir J. TRELAHAWY having replied,

The House divided, when the third reading was carried by a majority of 266 to 203. The bill was then passed.

BALLOT.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill "to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot." Briefly describing the evils, so often before exposed, attending the system of bribery and intimidation at elections, the hon. member contended that the strenuous resistance constantly offered to every measure for introducing the ballot arose entirely from the reluctance to part with an agency which secured aristocratic and squirearchical influence over the great majority of the constituency. Proceeding to illustrate his argument with various instances and anecdotes, he maintained that the incidents attending the last general election furnished proof of more than customary validity for the necessity of adopting the ballot; and, in the prospect of another dissolution, counselled all independent electors throughout the country to make that question a shibboleth everywhere for candidates at the hustings.

Mr. MARTIN, in seconding the motion, enumerated many instances in which the protection of secrecy was afforded at elections of borough trustees, in courts-martial, the members of the Privy Council, and in other quarters. The ballot had been often tried, and was found both successful and unobjectionable, and there was no ground for refusing the privilege to the constituencies at a Parliamentary election.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT, arguing against the bill, contended, first, that secret voting was unattainable even by the ballot; and secondly, that, as the franchise was a trust, it should be exercised openly. A better method for frustrating corrupt influences upon the electors was to increase their numbers by a judicious reform of the franchise system.

Sir A. ELTON supported the bill. The ballot was essentially a conservative measure; by allaying popular discontent and assuaging the demand for revolutionary changes, it would also, as he believed, tend to improve the general moral character of the community.

The debate was continued by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. B. Hope, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Marsh, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Walpole, and Lord John Russell, in opposition to the motion; and by General Thompson, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Bright in its favour.

Mr. BERKELEY having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were:—For the motion, 197; against, 284.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—On the motion of Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, a Select Committee was ordered to inquire into the operation of the law by which lands occupied by public establishments were rendered exempt from local rates and taxes.—The other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.—At the noon sitting of the House, the adjourned debate on the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Serjeant DEASY, who advocated the principle of the measure, though expressing a doubt whether any satisfactory legislation on the subject could be accomplished during the present Session. He nevertheless invited the legislature to interpose for the protection of an "oppressed minority."—The question of tenant-right was afterwards discussed at much length, with the customary arguments *pro* and *con*, in a debate which was prolonged until the hour of adjournment approached. A division was then called, and the second reading of the bill negatived by a majority of 200 to 65.

THE PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PLAY-GROUNDS BILL was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE.—Earl Talbot took the oaths and his seat as the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Westminster Palace Hotel Company Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a bill, the object of which was to make penal the fraudulent negotiation of bills of exchange, and to empower the Court on the offence being proved to sentence the guilty party to four years' penal servitude, or such fine and imprisonment as the Court might deem fit to declare.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

The Earl of FORTESCUE moved the second reading of this bill in a speech of some length.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having put the question, a pause of a few moments ensued.

Earl GREY expressed his surprise that no member of the Government in that House had risen to state his views upon the important principle involved in the bill. He (Earl Grey) had no objection to the measure *per se*, but he confessed he looked with some suspicion upon this bill introduced at such a time, and connected as it was with several other points demanded in what was called the People's Charter.

Lord EMBURY was in favour of the bill, believing that the law as it stood was most unsatisfactory in its working, and failed to answer the purposes which it had in view.

The Duke of RUTLAND thought that the Government ought to observe great caution upon these subjects, considering there was much danger in legislating upon an important question in this piecemeal manner.

The Earl of DERRY said he saw no connection whatever between this measure and the several democratic measures to which Earl Grey alluded. He could assure the noble Earl that upon whatever side of the House he (Earl Derry) might be sitting, he would be ready to take the same course he had hitherto done in resisting such measures. He confessed he was not prepared to oppose the present bill asked for by the House of Commons, believing that the law which it proposed to alter had proved wholly ineffectual for its purposes. He did not think that the alteration it would make would occasion any substantial difference in the composition of the other House of Parliament.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE cordially supported the bill, and expressed a hope that the privilege of arrest now granted to the members of both Houses would be immediately abolished (Cheers).

After a few words from Earl GRANVILLE and Lord CAMPBELL, also in favour of the measure, the bill was read a second time.

The Sale of Poisons Bill passed through Committee.

THE "CAGLIARI."—In reply to the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of MALMESBURY said no definite answer had been received from Naples to the demand for compensation to Watt and Park, the engineers of the *Cagliari*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Sir E. B. LYTTON took the oaths and his seat, on his re-election for Hertfordshire.

HERAT.—In reply to Mr. Gregory, Mr. W. S. FITZGERALD said that Colonel Taylor had been sent to Herat and returned when his mission was accomplished. The independence of Herat had been fully guaranteed, and he did not see that the main object of the late war had been abandoned (Hear, hear).

EXPORTATION OF NEGROES.—Viscount GODERICH asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Mason, United States Minister to France, that there had been some communication between the Governments of England and France upon the subject of the exportation of negroes from the West Coast of Africa, in the course of which her Majesty's Government had informed Count Walewski that they would not object to the French scheme for that purpose, while the wants of the British colonies were being supplied by the cooler trade.—Mr. W. S. FITZGERALD said there must have been some grave misapprehension on the part of Mr. Mason. There had been communications with the Government of France, in which the English Government had expressed regret that such a course should be persisted in, and certainly no concessions of any kind had been made.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE asked whether the system was still in operation.—Mr. W. S. FITZGERALD was not aware that it had been discontinued, but the French Government had consented to refer it two arbitrators, one chosen by England and one by themselves.

PUBLIC HOUSES ACT (SCOTLAND).—In reply to Mr. Cowan, Viscount MELGUND said he had abandoned the intention of moving for a committee this Session to inquire into the Public Houses (Scotland) Act.

BANKRUPTCY OF MR. TOWNSEND, M.P.—Mr. FITZROY moved for a return of the record of adjudication of bankruptcy of Mr. John Townsend, M.P., for the borough of Greenwich.—The return was ordered.

COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of this bill. He pointed out that the persons whose political privileges it was the object of the bill to extend, had the capacity for the exercise of those privileges, and he contended that the right ought to follow the capacity (Hear, hear). The objection commonly urged against his bill was that they should wait for a great measure of reform; but he did not think that in the present temper of Parliament there was any probability of any large measure of reform being carried through, and that the only way to proceed with any chance of success was by piecemeal legislation (Hear, hear). He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not promise a large measure of reform, for there seemed to be a fatality about such Parliamentary promises.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.

Mr. DUCANE moved "the previous question." He thought the great question they should consider was, when the House would be prepared to deal with the subject of Parliamentary reform. He believed that the day was not far distant when the great question of Parliamentary reform must engage the attention of the House, and he thought that that should not be anticipated by small pieces of reform—by isolated, partial, and piecemeal legislation.

Mr. MILES seconded the amendment, contending that whatever might be the real merits of the question, it was unwise to deal with it until the general Reform Bill which had been promised for next year should be before the House.

Lord PALMERSTON called for a declaration of the sentiments of her Majesty's Government upon the bill, and said that although he was opposed to a reduction of the county franchise to £10, he admitted that its present amount might be too high, and he should, therefore, vote for the second reading, reserving to himself the right of moving what he conceived to be a proper amount at which to fix it when the bill was in Committee.

Mr. HENLEY asserted that no grounds had been shown for assimilating the county franchise to that of the boroughs; and that, at all events, legislation on the subject ought to be postponed till next session, since, even if the bill were now passed with all possible speed, it could not affect the registration during the present year. He, therefore, cordially supported the previous question.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the "previous question," 168; against it, 226; majority, 58.

The amendment being thus lost, the bill was read a second time.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The Lord ADVOCATE moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. BLACK moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—Mr. DUNLOP said the measure was favourably regarded by the people of Scotland generally, and its passing would put an end to a great deal of confusion and uncertainty which had hitherto prevailed in that country on the subject.—Colonel SYKES opposed the bill. After a very long discussion upon points of detail, which was almost entirely confined to the Scotch members, the amendment was negatived, and the bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rec-

tories: The Rev. J. Chaine, to Cloughton, Lancashire; Rev. C. F. Fisher, to Clatworthy, Somerset; Rev. J. U. Franklin, to Ullard, diocese of Leighlin; Rev. F. E. Freeman, M.A., to West Lydford, Somerset; Rev. R. Garvey, to Snarford, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Lascelles, to Goldsborough, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Pratt, to Kilmagrog, diocese of Ross; Rev. T. Todd, to Newton, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. Bedford to Old Cleve, Somerset; Rev. A. C. Brackenbury to Upton, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. W. Burridge to Bradford, Somerset; Rev. G. B. Caffin to Brompton, Berks; Rev. L. Campbell, to Milford, Hants; Rev. T. K. Chittenden, B.D., to Kirtlington, Oxon; Rev. W. J. Edge to Benenden, Kent; Rev. J. G. Faithfull, to Cheshunt, Herts; Rev. A. H. P. Freeman, to Ilminster, Somerset; Rev. E. Girdlestone, M.A., Canon of Bristol, to Wapley, Gloucestershire; Rev. T. Griffith, to Cwm, Flintshire; Rev. R. Haynes, M.A., to Stowey, Somerset; Rev. G. S. Hookey, to Ogbourn St. Andrew, Wilts; Rev. T. Jameson to Finglas, diocese of Dublin; Rev. C. Mason to Blisly, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Morgan to Cahir, diocese of Lismore; Rev. T. Morgan to Llanfor, Merionethshire; Rev. H. Steward to Derryagh, diocese of Connor; Rev. G. Stokes, LL.B., to St. Mary's, Taunton; Rev. E. F. Wright to Wrangle, Lincolnshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. G. Bisset to St. Thomas, East, Wells; Rev. E. Boger to Kingstone, Somerset; Rev. J. L. Carriek to Witham Friary, Somerset; Rev. F. J. C. De Crespigny to Hampton Wick, Middlesex; Rev. S. H. Field to Trinity Church, Hursfield, Cheshire; Rev. J. H. Gandy, M.A., to Upton, Somerset; Rev. J. Hodgkin to Christ Church, Treales, near Kirkham; Rev. J. H. King to Acton, diocese of Armagh; Rev. G. G. Lamotte, M.A., to Coxley, Somerset; Rev. J. Metcalfe to Knypersley, Staffordshire; Rev. J. C. Napleton to All Saints', Lambeth; Rev. H. C. Radcliffe, B.A., to St. Luke Judd-place, New-road, London; Rev. G. Renaud, M.A., to Cladnon, Somerset; Rev. R. V. Sheldon to Hoylake, Cheshire; Rev. R. Townson to Thrimby, Westmoreland; Rev. E. Whitehouse to Lachum-Saitney, Cheshire. *Curacies*: Rev. T. J. Cooper to Thornham, and Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk; Rev. J. Erskine to St. Clement, Bristol; Rev. W. J. Few to Henley-on-Thames, Oxon; Rev. H. W. Garrett to Kingsbury, Warwickshire; Rev. A. Goalen to St. Paul's, Oxford; Rev. J. H. Jowett to Walkingham, Notts; Rev. W. H. Ranken to Sutton, Berks; Rev. J. Rice to Christ Church, Tonbridge Wells; Rev. C. C. Ross to Ellesborough, Bucks; Rev. T. W. Sewell to Caldecote-with-Denton, Hunts; Rev. F. R. Swallow to Hepworth, Yorkshire; Rev. G. W. Wall, B.A., to St. Peter's, Bristol; Rev. A. H. Ward to Ratcliffe-on-Trent, Notts; Rev. S. Warren to Swords, diocese of Dublin; Rev. W. Warren to Trinity Chapel, Woolwich; Rev. N. B. White to Loughall, diocese of Armagh; Rev. S. Whiteside to Lindale, Lancashire; Rev. G. H. Wilson to Knockbrea, diocese of Down; Rev. T. Wolfe to Templecoron, diocese of Raphoe. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. W. J. Green to H.M.S. Marlborough; Rev. T. Welland, Mariners' Church Assistant Chaplain, Kingstown, Dublin.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

EDWARD MOXON, of Dover-street, the poets' publisher—the Dodsley of his day—was buried on Wednesday last in Wimbledon Churchyard. He was a clever man, and wrote good verses—better than other poetic publishers, such as Humphrey Moseley of King Charles the First's time, and Robert Dodsley of the Augustan age of George the Second. Mr. Moxon was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire; took to books when very young, and evinced early in life such a taste for the trade and the Row that his father found means to give him the Harrow and Eton education of an apprenticeship under the great house of Messrs. Longman and Ites. He was soon actively noticed among his fellow apprentices, and not a few foretold what a great publisher was to be seen in the hard-working lad from Wakefield, in Yorkshire. It was observed of him even thus early that he had a poetic tendency—that he had greater pleasure in selling Southey's "Thalaba" than Southey's "History of Brazil." He caught the poetic fever at once—wrote sonnets and imagined epics—and, before his time was out, was a poet in print. Leaving Longmans', he went to the house of Hurst and Co., where he formed the valuable acquaintance of Mr. Evans, of the deservedly well-known firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. Other advantages soon followed. Verse introduced him to Charles Lamb; a dedication introduced him to Samuel Rogers. He was now on the pinnacle of success: authors sought his acquaintance, and he became a publisher on his own account. He put small savings into a weekly paper, that should not have died in its sixth or seventh Number, called "The Reflector;" and he threw other savings into a better speculation, that died too early, called "The Englishman's Magazine." His Yorkshire caution was too great for him. He withdrew from both publications, and was more content with seeking hundreds from certainties than thousands from uncertainties. In the case of the magazine he made a mistake, and he was magnanimous enough (for a publisher) to acknowledge his mistake.

Charles Lamb and Samuel Rogers started him in business; and his first shop was in New Bond-street, over against (if we mistake not) the great shop of Gilet, the purveyor of unintellectual but most necessary food. Rogers removed his illustrated "Italy" from the long-established house in the Row, and gave it to the clever apprentice newly started in New Bond-street. Authors flocked about him—better still at such a time, lords and ladies drew up at the door and bought and paid. He was now an established publisher, gave occasional dinners, and found well-known writers to accept his invitations.

His first remunerating author after Rogers was Sheridan Knowles, then in the full blaze of his well-earned reputation. A play by Knowles put money into Moxon's purse, and, forgetting his Yorkshire caution, he ventured on his great move in life, and left a shop in New Bond-street for a private house in Dover-street. His success dates from this period. Authors of name sought his acquaintance. The elder Disraeli carried his "Curiosities of Literature" to his house; Barry Cornwall carried his songs; Allan Cunningham went with a rustic epic; Fanny Burney, in Rogers's carriage, left her father's "Memoirs"; Rogers took his second illustrated volume; and Charles Lamb gave, with his own hand, his ward in wedlock to the poet-publisher. Others soon followed—of whom Mr. Forster, the able author of the "Life of Goldsmith" and of two volumes of "Essays" (our summer reading at this moment), was from the first a most valuable friend. Then came Tennyson and Monckton Milnes, and ere long Dover-street was looked upon as a rival (which it never was) to the adjoining Albemarle-street.

A great author has this week thought it necessary to appeal in print to his fellow-authors against certain scandals—stupid, foul, and lying enough—which nobody of name believed for a single moment. An appeal from such a quarter should not be made in vain; we therefore (unnecessarily) acknowledge his appeal, and, knowing his noble nature—knowing the facts (better still)—appeal to him in print to forget the follies of malice and envy, and rely as before on the well-assured affection of his many friends, who know how incapable his nature is of aught that is mean—of aught that is contrary to truth and to his own writings. And the public (the world) is of our opinion.

America, we are happy to think, has just returned to us a real friend, in good looks and good health, and with money in his pocket—dollars convertible at once into dragon sovereigns. Charles Mackay has returned to the Strand. Our friend is warm in his acknowledgments of the hearty welcome he received from the land of Columbus and the Pilgrim Fathers. When the *Leviathan* is at sea (if not before) we shall start across and give Jonathan a hearty shake of the hand (in the flesh—not as now, only in printer's ink) for making much of Mackay. He is, we hear, to repeat in this country his lectures on "Poetry and Song."

Our poets have had (deservedly had) for a long time a Poet's Corner for their only mortal remains, and in poetic ground—Westminster Abbey. Our players—a class (in spite of Sam Johnson) akin to poets—have this week deserted Garrick and Foote, and Westminster Abbey (cloisters and all), and have bought a yard or two of earth for themselves, at Woking.

We have seen the full-length portrait of Lady Arabella Stuart, respecting the recovery of which we told a story the other week. It is a marvellous picture, by Mark Garrard or Paul Vausomer—we are uncertain which—and should find a resting-place in some public gallery dedicated to the history of art in England, and to portraits of illustrious historical personages.

Chiswick (Lord Burlington's villa) has passed, we observe, to Lord Carlisle. Could it be in better hands? We hope his Lordship will not surrender the Castle Howard of his youth for the Chiswick of his riper age.

OUR MINISTER AT BERNE, Mr. Gordon, has officially notified to the Federal Council his recall.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday the members of the Kingsland Congregational Church presented their pastor, under whose spiritual charge they had been for twenty years, with a silver service, value £160, and a purse of gold.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The telegraphic squadron returned to Plymouth on Thursday week, after a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, during which several experiments were made in laying the cable and hauling it up again. The depth of the sea at the point chosen was 24 miles. The rendezvous in mid-ocean, for which the squadron steers on leaving to lay down the telegraphic cable, is 62 deg. 2 min. north latitude, 33 deg. 14 min. west longitude. Where the American side of the cable will be landed is in 47 deg. 49 min. north, 54 deg. west; and the telegraph-house at Valencia is in 51 deg. 56 min. north, 10 deg. 25 min. west. The precise distance between the two points is 1720 nautical miles. The length of wire in both vessels amounts to 2966 nautical miles, so that there is at least eighty or ninety per cent allowed for slack and contingencies.

A CONCERT of a perfectly novel kind will take place on Saturday (to-day) at the Hanover-square Rooms, by upwards of one hundred blind musicians, pupils of the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark. A complete orchestral band of thirty musicians has been organised at the Blind School; which band, together with a fine choir of voices, under the direction of the well-known musical professor of King's College, Mr. W. H. Monk, will perform a selection from the works of Handel, Mozart, and Mendelssohn. Other blind celebrities, such as Plico, the Sardinian piper, Master Hine, the blind violinist, and Summers, the blind pianist, have also lent their aid to this very novel experiment.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has given us an addition to our already ample stock of Verdi's operas. On Tuesday "Luisa Miller" was produced for the first time in this country; and, as it is not below the average quality of the music of this favourite composer, it met, of course, with the same success which has attended most of his pieces. Verdi is generally happy in his subjects. His best operas are founded on celebrated French or German tragedies, from which they derive strong dramatic effects, and terrible or pathetic catastrophes. This is the case with "Luisa Miller," which is taken from Schiller's "Kabale and Liebe," or Cabal and Love, the plot and incidents of which are closely followed, with the exception of a slight change in the denouement. The story is very simple. *Luisa Miller*, a maiden in humble life, the daughter of a veteran soldier, has a lover, *Carlo*, whom she and her father believe to be of their own degree. He is, however, a young nobleman in disguise—the son of Count *Walter*, of whom *Miller* is a vassal. The Count has a retainer, *Wurm*, who has profigate designs upon *Luisa*. This villain, having discovered young *Rodolfo's* secret attachment, betrays it to his father, while he discloses to *Miller* and his daughter the real rank of her lover. The old Count, thwarted in his views of an advantageous marriage for his son, and furious at this discovery, orders *Miller* to be seized and thrown into prison. To save her father's life, *Luisa* is persuaded by *Wurm* to write an avowal that it is him and not *Rodolfo* whom she loves. *Rodolfo*, driven to madness by this discovery of her falsehood, resolves on her death and his own. He poisons her and himself; and discovers, when it is too late, the treachery of *Wurm* and *Luisa's* constancy. While the hapless pair are in the agonies of death, the Count and *Wurm* enter. *Rodolfo* rushes upon the villain, stabs him to the heart, and falls dead upon the body of *Luisa*. Such is the subject of the opera, which is clearly constructed, and not without poetical merit. The music is precisely such as was to be expected from the author of "Rigoletto" and the "Trovatore"; consisting, for the most part, of trite and familiar airs, with concerted pieces and choruses in which noise and clamour are employed to cover the deficiency of real strength. But the airs, on the whole, are pretty and easily caught by the memory; so that we shall soon have them ground upon barrel-organs and whistled by musical urchins in every street. But Verdi rises with his subject; as in the "Trovatore" and other pieces, his last act is his best; and the scene of the catastrophe is truly impassioned and effective. The piece owes much to the excellence of its performance: Piccolomini's *Luisa Miller* is one of her most successful efforts. She gives a charming picture of the simple but high-minded country girl; and, in the concluding scene (as in the "Traviata"), shows the qualities of a great tragedian. She sings, too, beautifully, though at the risk of serious injury to her voice in striving to give effect to passages sufficient to wear out the most robust organ. Giuglini's *Rodolfo* is not less meritorious. He acts with power and feeling, and his singing, from beginning to end, is superb. Alboni appears, good naturedly, in an insignificant part, which gives her nothing to do but to sing a bravura air written by Verdi expressly for her, and which she executes with that beauty and exquisite finish for which she is still without a rival. The parts of the two old men, Count *Walter* and *Miller*, are well supported by Violette and Benevanzano; and the opera is put upon the stage with taste and splendour.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY is much strengthened by the arrival of Ronconi, whose *Duke of Ferrara* in "Lucrezia Borgia" has been followed by *Figaro* in the *Barbieri di Seviglia*. This most versatile performer has shown himself equally unrivalled in the dark and terrible tyrant and in the gay and genial barber. Rossini's comic chef-d'œuvre is capably performed; the other principal parts being sustained by Bosio, Mario, Zelger, and Tagliafico, and has consequently proved very attractive.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY's fifth concert of the season took place at the Hanover-square-rooms on Monday evening. It consisted of the following of music:—

PART I.			
Sinfonia in C	..	..	Mozart
Aria: "When this scene of trouble closes,"	Madame Clara Novello (Oratorio of Calvary)	..	..
Overture, <i>Meisner</i>	..	..	..
Concertstück, Herr Rubinstein	..	..	..
PART II.			
Sinfonia in C minor	..	..	Beethoven
Feit: "Gloria a fin"	..	..	..
Aria: "Deh vieni, non tardar"	Madame Clara Novello (Le Nozze di Figaro)	..	..
Solos, Pianoforte, Herr Rubinstein	..	..	..
a. Nocturne	..	..	..
b. Lied ohne Worte	..	..	..
c. Gigue	..	..	..
d. March from the Ruins of Athens	..	..	..
Overture, <i>Anacreon</i>	..	..	..

This was a first-rate concert, and as successful as excellent. The room, as has been the case at all the Philharmonic Concerts this season, was crowded to the doors, and the audience were warm in their applause of the various performances. Mozart's Symphony in C is not the one in that key which from its pre-eminent grandeur has acquired the name of "Jupiter," but an earlier work of scarcely inferior beauty. For its clearness and simplicity it is redolent of Haydn, of whose orchestral music Mozart was a diligent student, while it is full of the sweet and graceful melody so characteristic of Mozart's own style. Beethoven's Symphony in C minor is well known to be, save only the gigantic "Choral Symphony" of the same master, the grandest work of its class in existence. The execution of these two symphonies was perfect, and showed that the Philharmonic band, under its able conductor, Dr. Bennett, still stands alone and unrivalled in England. Mendelssohn's overture to "Melusine" is as yet little known to the public, but it is a beautiful work, resembling the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" in its fairylike and romantic character. The well known overture to "Anacreon" brought the concert to a brilliant termination.

The novelty of the evening was the appearance of the renowned pianist Rubinstein—a performer of whom the opinions of our critics are "far as the poles asunder." By some he is lauded to the skies, while he is torn to shreds by others of equal authority. He is one of those of whom two pictures may be drawn, both like him, while they are totally unlike each other, the one being made up of his good features, the other of his bad. In respect to his performances of Monday evening this difference was strongly shown. While some were charmed with his execution of Weber's Concertstück as a prodigy of fire, brilliancy, and boundless command of the instrument, others maintained that the sense and meaning of the composer were entirely perverted, that the most unwarrantable liberties were taken with the text, that he was unable to execute a single cantabile passage, and galloped through the piece at a rate quite ridiculous. For ourselves, we were not always satisfied, while we were often delighted. We thought him wrong in accompanying the frissimo of the march with the full strength of the pianoforte, when Weber intended that the piano ought to be silent during the whole of that movement; for it is the first duty of the performer to respect the intentions of the composer. He played the finale with a rapidity quite unprecedented; but Weber, by marking this movement "Presto assai," meant, we apprehend, that it should be as quick as possible; and, if he had heard the marvellous clearness and lightness of Rubinstein's execution, he would scarcely have found fault with its rapidity. The audience, at all events, were enchanted, and expressed their admiration and pleasure by reiterated peals of applause. The only vocal performer was Madame Clara Novello—a host in herself. She never sang more superbly, nor ever received warmer marks of public favour.

MR. FRANK BODDA'S CONCERT, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was an excellent entertainment. The selection was tasteful and varied. Mr. Bodda gave two new characteristic French songs (one of which was enclosed) in a charming manner. It would be well if concerts were more frequently enlivened by such variety, if in equally good taste and keeping. Mr. Chaple (a pupil of Mr. Bodda's) has a fine baritone voice, and his style is pure and elegant. The other vocalists were Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Bassano, Miss H. Bell, Miss Ellison, and Miss Williams. Indisposition prevented the attendance of Miss Poole. The tones of Mr. J. Balseir Chatterton's brilliant harp drew forth the loudest applause. He played a new and effective fantasia, "L'Italie et L'Irlande," composed by himself; and a concertante duet for the piano and harp, with Mr. John Stone, formerly a student of the Royal Academy of Music, an excellent young pianist. There were several part-songs and concerted vocal pieces, which were admirably sung and greatly applauded.

The preparations for the HEREFORD FESTIVAL (or meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford) are also in a state of forwardness. Twenty-five of the most influential gentlemen of the counties of Hereford and Salop have accepted the office of stewards. The festival takes place in the middle of August, before those of Birmingham and Leeds.

SIGNOR NAPPI'S CONCERT.—On Monday a most attractive programme was responded to by a highly-fashionable and numerous audience at Berner's-street, when two English melodies were charmingly rendered by Miss Hansford, and a grand aria of Mozart's admirably sung by Miss Fidel, the pupil of Signor Nappi, who himself also laudably exerted his fine voice in two or three difficult arias. M. Depret executed a couple of French airs delightfully. Signor Regondi, Herr Lidel, and Herr Shultes, contributed the aid of their powerful talents to the musical *soirée*, which lasted two hours, and passed off with great elat.

The arrangements for the LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL (the first ever held in that rich and musical town) are proceeding rapidly; the local committee acting in concert with the conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. The list of patrons exhibits a great array of the aristocracy; and the guaranteed fund, to provide against any risk of eventual loss, already amounts to £5000. We expect to be able very soon to announce the general scheme of the performances and the engagements of the principal artists. The festival will be held in the magnificent new Townhall, and is to commence on the 7th of September.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Saturday. It is in two acts, and oddly entitled "Going to the Bad." Mr. Peter Potts (Mr. Robson) is the hero, who appears in a mysterious state of excitement, afterwards explained to be the result of a flirtation with General Dashwood's daughter, who, after encouraging the little man's attentions, sends him a refusal. In this strait he consults a young friend, Captain Horace Hardingham (Mr. G. Vining), who is the worst person in the world to give good advice, being, though a good fellow enough at bottom, a speculative roué. "Do, and don't be done; punish society, don't let society punish you," is his rule of life; and poor Mr. Potts immediately begins to put it into practice. Suspecting where once he trusted, he proceeds to insult one Lucy Johnson (Miss Wyndham), the daughter of his landlord, and consequently gets a notice from her father to quit his lodgings in a month. Miss Dashwood (Miss Herbert) also falls in for her share of the social "punishment" prescribed; for, venturing into his apartments with the purpose of explaining and apologising for her conduct, she is met with contemptuous triumph, from which she is compelled to retreat into his dressing-room on the approach of visitors. One of these is Hardingham, who seeks refuge in the same chamber from General Dashwood, his superior officer, he being absent from his camp without leave. The General offers Peter his daughter's hand, which the latter declines, and informs the irascible father that she has another lover, but is threatened with a challenge as the consequence. Miss Dashwood and the Captain then issue from the interior room and overwhelm the astonished Potts with their acknowledgments. But Potts feels indignant that his counsellor and friend should turn out to have been his rival, and revokes a promise of £2000 which he was to have advanced to the latter to aid him in a proposed elopement, and determines, besides, to call him out. A Major Steel (Mr. Addison) undertakes too gladly the business of this second duel. And so the first act ends. The second act consists of the business of a fancy ball in Belgravia, where Potts appears costumed as Mephistopheles, and his rival as an old Scotch lady. All the other persons of the drama are also present, including Lucy, who has engaged herself as costumière, in order to look after the safety of Mr. Potts. This worthy gets inebriated with champagne, and the enamoured girl has to see him safe home. There Major Steel awaits him to prepare the preliminaries for the duel by daybreak. He, however, is soon followed by the Captain and General; and, much to the dissatisfaction of Major Steel, who is an inveterate duellist, matters are brought to an amicable arrangement. The business of this play is too exclusively the result of a mental operation; but the stagecraft of the author has supplied the deficiencies of the plot. Mr. Robson also, by his skilful interpretation of the leading character, supported the interest of the piece to its conclusion. With these aids the play was a success, and will probably hold the stage for a considerable time.

SURREY.—On Monday the Adelphi company, under the lead of Madame Celeste and Mr. Webster, commenced a series of performances at this theatre with "The Green Bushe" and "Our French Lady's-maid," and met with the greatest success.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO LEEDS.—At a private meeting of the council of the borough of Leeds, held on Wednesday, it was agreed to recommend the council, when it meets in its corporate capacity, to make a grant of £5000 towards the expenses which will be necessarily incurred by the Mayor (Mr. P. Fairbairn) and the council in making arrangements for Her Majesty's visit, in August next, to open the new Townhall.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual summer meeting of this society was held on Wednesday and Thursday (last week), at Horncastle, with the view of opening to the increasing body of members and visitors the stores of historical information relating to the ancient architectural remains in that district. A conversazione on Thursday evening closed the interesting proceedings.

LORD ELCHO'S ROAD BILL.—A meeting of the county of Oxfordshire was held on Friday (last week) for the purpose of considering Lord Elcho's bill, "to enable counties in Scotland to abolish tolls and statute labour, and to maintain their public roads and bridges by assessment." A report was unanimously agreed to, approving the principle of the bill, and suggesting for Lord Elcho's consideration various amendments in the details.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD CASTLEMAINE was made at Athlone last week by one Michael Kelly, an ejected tenant of his Lordship. This fellow struck at Lord Castlemaine with a large knife in the street; the blow was warded off with a stick which his Lordship had, and a gentleman coming up, the assassin was secured.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE RECTOR OF ASTBURY.—Between £400 and £500 have been subscribed to provide a memorial of the late Rev. Olley Crewe, rector of Astbury, Cheshire. Of this sum it has been decided to appropriate £250 for school prizes, to be competed for annually by the children of the several schools in the parish; and to devote the surplus to the decoration of the parish church, by a window or windows, as the means will provide.

THE CROSSLEY STATUE AT HALIFAX.—The Committee have resolved that the statue shall be of marble, and be placed within the pavilion upon the terrace of the Park. The roof of this building will be so altered as to secure the necessary amount of light.

ORDINATIONS.—The Bishop of Winchester will hold an Ordination at Farnham Castle on the 4th of July. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Durham, Worcester, Litchfield, Chester, Landaff, and Lincoln, on Sunday, September 19. The Bishops of Litchfield, Landaff, Lincoln, and Bath and Wells, have also Ordinations on Sunday, the 19th of December. The Bishop of Norwich holds his Ordination on an early Sunday after the Ember weeks.

THE CHANDOS PROPERTY.—The estates at Keynsham, Somerset, known as the Chandos property, and which, for several centuries, have been in the possession of the family of the Duke of Buckingham, were sold by auction on Tuesday, at a rate averaging upwards of £100 per acre.

AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS a Mr. George Ridley has been fined 5s. for refusing to have his child vaccinated. He stated that he had a conscientious objection to vaccination, as tending to introduce disease into the system of healthy children.

A DEAF JURYMEN.—An auctioneer, named Henry George Hill, was recently tried at the Sheffield Sessions for stealing 1000 knives. When the jury came back to give their verdict it was discovered that the foreman was very deaf, and had not heard the whole of the evidence. After some conversation the deaf jurymen was discharged, and another sworn in his stead, when the prisoner's counsel objected to his being tried again, and gave notice of appeal. The evidence was then repeated, the prisoner found guilty of receiving the goods knowing them to be stolen, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, judgment being respited till the appeal has been made.

MR. LASLETT, M.P. FOR WORCESTER.—In the brief memoir appended to the portrait of this gentleman in our Journal last week it was incorrectly stated that "he is in favour of secular education," the hon. member being, on the contrary, opposed to secular education. Mr. Laslett entered as a student of the Inner Temple in 1825. He was against Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure on the present Government.

IMPORTANCE OF A CHANGE OF NAME.—We understand that a very considerable property in Ireland is about to be thrown into litigation owing to the neglect of the present holder in not conforming to the injunction of the will under which he succeeded, and which required that he should legally assume the name.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

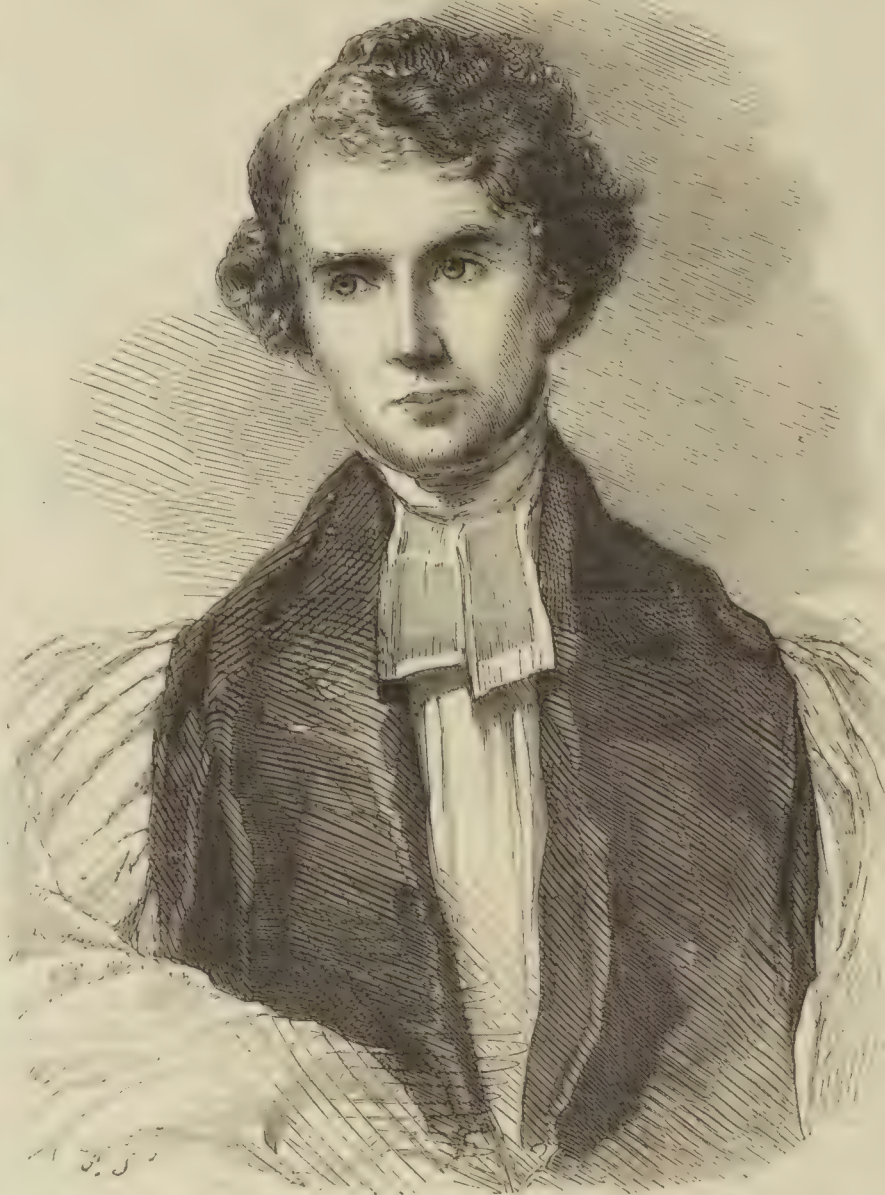
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, now Bishop of London, was born in Edinburgh, on the 22nd Dec., 1811. He is the fifth and youngest son of the late Crawford Tait, Esq., of Harvieston, in the county of Clackmannan—a gentleman of good family, who was educated for the bar, but became a writer to the signet—a name given in Scotland to the highest class of solicitors. His mother was a daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, Baronet, of Succoth, Lord President of the Court of Session. Of his brothers and sisters six survive: John Tait, Esq., Sheriff of the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, a highly-esteemed member of the Scottish bar; James Tait, Esq., writer to the signet; Colonel Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, a distinguished officer in the Bengal army; Lady Sitwell, widow of the late Sir George Sitwell, Bart., of Renishaw, Derbyshire; Lady Wake, wife of Sir Charles Wake, Bart., of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire (one of whose sons distinguished himself in the recent defence of Arrah); and Mrs. Wildman, wife of Richard Wildman, Esq., Recorder of Nottingham. At an early age the Bishop attended the High School of Edinburgh, then the only great public school in Scotland, and justly celebrated for the number of distinguished men which it has produced. In 1823 the increase of Edinburgh in extent and population, and the felt necessity of a higher style of classical education, led to the foundation, under the auspices of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Cockburn, and other eminent men of the day, of the Edinburgh Academy; the Head Master of which was the Rev. John Williams, the learned Archdeacon of Cardigan. To this academy the subject of this memoir was transferred on its opening, in October, 1824. He remained there three years, twice occupying the position of head boy of the whole school; and to the instruction which he received under Archdeacon Williams he has been known to attribute very much of his subsequent success. In 1827 he went to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel Sandford, the most accomplished teacher of Greek ever known in Scotland; and also of being instructed in mental science by the present able professor of logic, Mr. Buchanan. A college course, marked by the acquisition of the highest prizes in almost every department of study, was closed by his election in 1830, as an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford.

Of Dr. Tait's University career it is sufficient to say that, within a month after his admission, he was a successful candidate for an open scholarship; that he obtained, in the public examination for his degree in 1833, the highest classical honours; was afterwards elected, with great credit, to an open fellowship at Balliol against a large and formidable competition; and subsequently filled with eminent success the office of Principal Tutor of his college, and Public Examiner of the University. The circumstance of his being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1833, as Sandford's successor in the Glasgow Greek chair. But the death of Dr. Arnold, in 1842, opened to him a field of greater usefulness. He was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School. Here he remained eight years, fully justifying the anticipations which had been formed of him, beloved by the boys, respected by the masters, and enjoying the confidence of the public. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, a brother of the member for Warwickshire, and uncle to the Bishop of Oxford. A severe illness, occasioned by over exertion in his arduous post, was probably one reason why Dr. Tait accepted from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the Deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, the cathedral close could be no scene of indolent retirement. He originated, and himself conducted, nearly every Sunday an additional pulpit service, besides undertaking an amount of labour in the way of visiting the poor, in-

structing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman. He was also an active member of the Oxford University Commission. In the spring of 1856 the family circle at the Deanery was visited by severe affliction, no fewer than five children having been carried off by scarlet fever within a few weeks. A calamity so appalling naturally attracted towards the Dean and Mrs. Tait the sympathy of all classes of the community, and called forth a warm expression of condolence from the highest personage in the realm. Whether a renewed exercise of the same gracious kindness had

anything to do with Dr. Tait's elevation to the bishopric of London we hazard no conjecture; but, if Lord Palmerston had the merit of the selection of Dr. Blomfield's successor in the metropolitan see, the choice must have been dictated solely by a sense of public duty.

As a preacher and public speaker, Dr. Tait is more remarkable for ease, simplicity, and earnestness, than for any unusual display of oratorical power. He is little known as an author, his acknowledged publications being confined to two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby. He has, however, contributed articles on education and other kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*. But, apart from his talents and acquirements, considerable as these are, the qualities which have made the son of a Scottish gentleman Bishop of London are his genuine piety, sound sense and enlightened judgment, his mildness combined with energy, and that warmth of heart and singleness of purpose which in any sphere of life would have made it the great object of his existence to advance the temporal and eternal interests of his fellow-men.

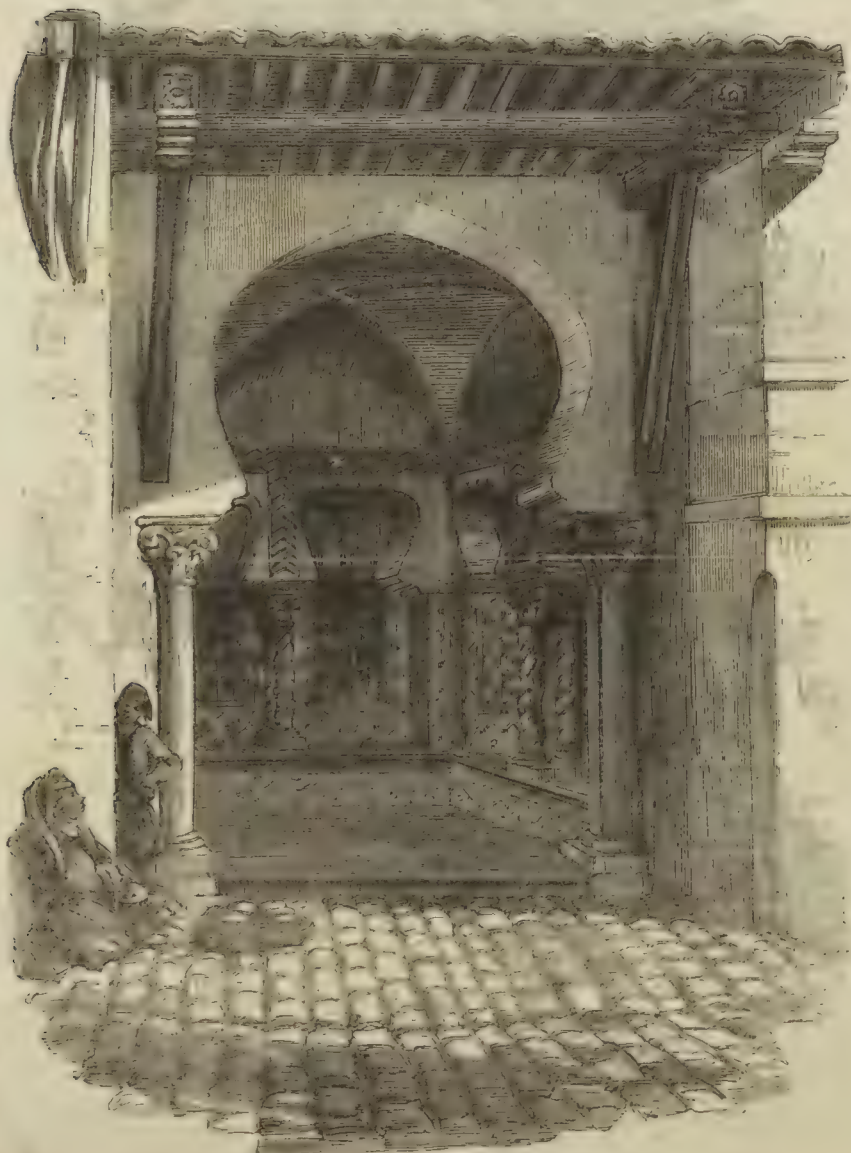


THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., BISHOP OF LONDON.

SKETCHES IN ALGIERS

(From the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist.)

THE Moorish houses in Algiers are all built on the same plan. In the centre is a court, round which run galleries, upon which the rooms open. In the poorer houses this court shrinks to the size of a well, and the inmates of the house live in twilight, as many houses are lighted by the court alone. The houses of the rich have a porch, shaded by a projecting wooden canopy, covered with tiles, and containing marble seats for the hangers-on of the establishment. Of these porches we engrave one of the best. It is paved with marble, and its walls are incrustated with porcelain tiles. The house to which it belongs was attached to the Dey's palace, the *Jenina*, and was occupied by his harem. From the porch we enter a long vestibule, round which are marble seats in niches, with flattened arches, supported by twisted marble columns. A great doorway leads to the interior of the mansion; but in this vestibule the master of the house used to receive all his visitors. In the one we have engraved, instead of the recesses, with seats running all round, there are, at the extremity of the hall, three doors partly of glass, partly of wood, brightly painted. The floor is of marble, and the walls ornamented with lines of porcelain tiles. The house to which it acts as entrance-hall was that of the Dey Mustapha, and now belongs to his grandson, a richly-dressed and rather more than middle-aged gentleman, with a startling resemblance to Punch without his hump. Its owner has squandered most of the property that the French left him, and has let his mansion for a large girls' school. He hoped to have recovered from the French Government the magnificent property of Mustapha, and other estates which were the private property of his grandfather, but of which the family had been deprived by the Dey who succeeded him. He gave great entertainments, balls, &c., to the Orleans Princes, hoping thereby to obtain their interest, and a decision in his favour; but the property was far too great and valuable for him to have the least chance of success with any dynasty, even if his claim had been just. He consequently lost the substance while grasping at the shadow, and all he has obtained is a pension of 6000 francs (£240) a year, part of which he is obliged to pay to a sister. Not far from the house of Prince Mustapha reside the female relatives and descendants of the Dey Hassan, predecessor of Mustapha. This is the only one of the great families that still possess a considerable portion of their former wealth. To them belonged the palace where the Governor-General now resides, which they sold to the French, who built a new front to it in a kind of bastard Venetian style.



MOORISH PORCH IN THE HOUSE OF DEY MUSTAPHA, ALGIERS.



VESTIBULE IN THE HOUSE OF DEY MUSTAPHA, ALGIERS.



"NEARING HOME." —PAINTED BY J. D. LUARD —FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"NEARING HOME."

PAINTED BY J. D. LUARD.

THE truth of this little picture, and the force of the poetry of the situation represented in it, will be at once recognised by all who have gone to distant lands in obedience to the calls of duty, and to their friends also. The scene is the deck of one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, on its homeward voyage, on which are grouped a few of her glorious cargo—heroes who have fought and bled for their country in many a hotly-contested field, and who now, maimed and shattered in constitution, still look forward to one glimpse of their dear native home as their proudest and sweetest reward for all the labours and perils of the past. The principal figure, in the middle, is that of an officer of distinction, an invalid, who, extended upon a mattress, his head propped up with pillows, seeks refreshment from the faintest breeze which the very motion of the vessel produces on the stillest and most sultry day. His wife, an amiable, ladylike woman, sits beside him, pressing his fevered hand, and solicitously watching the change of colour of his cheek, and drawing his attention to an announcement which has just been respectfully made by a sailor-boy, that they are "nearing land." This welcome piece of information he hears listlessly enough, almost with indifference; for he is a man who, from long habit, has been lost, when on service, to all idea but that of duty. He will want to inhale the hot and dusty atmosphere of Bond-street and Pall-mall, and the cooler, but equally dusty, breezes of Rotten-row, before he will entirely shake off this impassible temperament, and feel himself his own master. In a very different mood is the younger gentleman, who, lounging in an easy-chair, and taking a whiff from his cigar, is chatting cheerfully with one of the officers of the ship. The group of wounded and invalided soldiers to the right, who hang over the gunwale of the ship, and eagerly scan the first indications of the white cliffs of Old England, is very picturesque, and feelingly realised. A few stray land birds, having found their way so far out to sea, are perching themselves upon the vessel—two on the shrouds and one on the deck; the latter of which the convalescent officer watches with some attention, as it pecks at some crumbs which have been offered to it. The whole of this picture is treated with great intelligence and good taste, and the colouring is clear and harmonious.



THE CHAPEL OF BORROMEO, WEYBRIDGE, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CHAPEL OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO,

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE DUCHESS OF ORLÉANS.

THE Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, better known as Miss Taylor's Chapel, was built in the year 1836 by the father of the present proprietress. The sacred edifice is erected in the private garden adjoining the family mansion, at Weybridge, Surrey. The public are allowed free access to the chapel on Sundays, and the usual days for Catholic worship. The remains of the illustrious but unfortunate family repose in a vault beneath the tower. Our illustration is copied from a photograph taken for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by permission of the owner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Ascot Cup day was one of the dullest on record, both in point of attendance and sport. Sedbury was saddled and on the course; and the stable decided to start Arsenal, who was not very fit, in his place, and could not get up closer than second, in a very slow-run race. Warlock, who was purchased, it was said, for £2000 (about four times his worth) by Lord Londesboro', a few days before, might have been third if he had been persevered with; but Commotion, for whom Princess Royal made such tremendous running, could not make an effort after a mile and three-quarters. North Lincoln, even with 5 lb. extra, made light of the eight in the New Stakes, which included Musjid, a remarkably good-looking colt of Sir Joseph Hawley's, whom its half-sister, Rosabel, beat for second place. Still that does not prevent his being freely backed for the Derby. North Lincoln is in no really good state except the Criterion—a misfortune which has seldom accrued to the owner of so rare and handsome a horse. Curiously enough, Orestes dies at the Plompton Hall paddocks just as his neglected own brother Pylades makes this lucky hit. Hepatica (7 st. 3 lb.) looks very well at present for the Goodwood Cup, in which Fisherman (10 st.) is on 4 lb. worse terms with her than when he met her at Chester. The meetings next week are—Lothian's Club and Edinburgh, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Beverly Summer on Wednesday and Thursday; Bibury Club, on Wednesday; Stockbridge, on Thursday; and Winchester, on Friday; and then this week, in the South-western Circuit, pleasantly concludes with a sale of thirty-nine yearlings at Alvedickton, near Salisbury, on Saturday.

The first day at Hampton Court was marked by the victory of Rosabel over Zitella, by a head, which, combined with their Ascot running, will give the Newminster lots a good fillip at the next Rawcliffe sale. Good as this form would be in an ordinary year, we have Merryman and North Lincoln each a remove beyond it.

We are sorry to hear that five couple of the old Berkshire puppies, which were purchased by Lord Stamford, are dead, and among them Firebrand and Harriet, the winners of the two prize cups at Tubney. Humphrey Pierce, the late huntsman to the Cambridgeshire, goes to the West Kent, and Press, late Mr. Farquharson's first whip, takes his place.

Lord Londesboro's eight yearlings averaged nearly 158 gs. each; the three Stockwells making 213 gs. each, and the West Australians 175 gs. Lotterer fetched the highest price, 500 gs., and was (after a very long pause at 220 gs.) the subject of some very spirited bidding between Mr. Padwick and Mr. Ten Broek; but nothing could shake the American champion off. The rap was for the best West Australian, and John Scott gave the last nod at 310 gs., we believe, for Lord Derby. Last year the average for the five West Australians bred by his Lordship was 153 gs. Colonel Townley, the owner of Hesperithusa, the winner of the Ascot Royal Hunt Cup, bought Shoulder Knot, a filly who looks wonderfully like staying, for 165 gs. He has, we believe, one or two very fine Angurs in his lot at William Oates's. The above filly is sister to Penalty, who was sold for 245 gs. at this sale last year, and was the first of "the West's" winners.

The great match between the All England and United All England eleven ended in favour of the latter, with four wickets to go down. All England—who won both matches easily in 1857—went in first, and made 111, of which 41 were off Diver's bat. The innings of the United was swelled to 155 by the fine play of Carpenter (a "colt"), who scored 45. All England then made 143, out of which G. Parr was credited with 52; and in the second innings of the United, which they began with 100 to win, Hearne and Ellis (both of them also "colts") made 61 and 15 respectively. Caffyn got twelve of the All England wickets, but Jackson and Wisden were hardly so successful as usual. The return match comes off late in July.

On Monday All England play twenty-two of Whitehaven, and on Thursday twenty-two of Brighton. On the former day the M.C.C. and ground play Sussex at Lord's, and on the latter Surrey meets Cambridge at the Oval. Yachtsmen and boating-men are also up and doing. On Monday Cannon and Wade (the former receiving two lengths start) row from Putney to Mortlake for £30 a side; and Clasper and Taylor's four-oared race for £50 a side also comes off on the Tyne, from the High-level Bridge to Scotswood.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Jankepers' Plate.—Rip Van Winkle, 1. Rio, 2. Clarendon Stakes.—Rosabel, 1. Zitella, 2. Stand Plate.—Little Cob, 1. Triton, 2. Hurst Plate.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Amorous Boy, 2. Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Barbary, 1. Lord Stately, 2.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Dead heat between Inder and Kestrel. Bushy Plate.—Fashion, 1. Lady Blanche, 2. Richmond Plate.—Brunswick, 1. Theory, 2. Queen's Guineas.—Lord Stately, 1. Somerset, 2.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Jack Spring, 1. Princess of Orange, 2. Golborne Park Stakes.—Adelaide, 1. Head Knowledge, 2. Makerfield Handicap.—Unexpected, 1. Old Tom, 2. Newton Handicap.—Gilliver, 1. Lord Jersey, 2.

THURSDAY.

St. Helen's Purse.—Barbata, 1. Mainstay, 2. Visitors' Purse.—King of Scotland, 1. Augury, 2. Gold Cup.—Thornhill, 1. Trabuco, 2. Garswood Handicap.—Raspberry, 1. Jack Spring, 2.

CRICKET.—The match between the All England and United Eleven was begun at Lord's on Monday, before an attendance of upwards of 5000 spectators, among whom was a large number of the aristocracy. On Tuesday the match was continued, when the assemblage drawn together was even greater than on the previous day. From the subjoined score it will be seen that the United proved victorious by five wickets. Score:—England, first inning, 111; second inning, 143. United, first inning, 155; second inning, 160.

AQUATICS.—The scullers' race between James Finnis, of Wapping, and Thomas White, of Bermondsey, came off on Tuesday afternoon in old-fashioned boats from Putney to Mortlake for £100. The men took up their stations at the new bridge, Putney, Finnis having won the toss; and, accompanied by their cutters, got off near high water at a slashing pace, Finnis having a slight lead owing to an accident which occurred to White; the latter, however, came up, passed his opponent, and kept the lead till the end of the race, while his opponent stuck so close to him that he overlapped him and was up to his sculls at coming in.

THE DUCHY OF COBURG.—It is said that while at Coburg Prince Albert signed a document by which he makes over his hereditary rights to the Duchy of Coburg to his second son. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg has no children, and Prince Albert, who is the nearest Agnate, is detained by his position in England. As there would be some inconvenience in the Prince of Wales, who will be King of England, being reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the second son has been selected. The young Prince is shortly expected at Berlin, and will remain some time in Germany to prepare himself for his position as a German Prince.

THE FUSEY AND ELLERTON PRIZE for the best essay on a theological subject has been awarded to Edwin Hatch, Esq., B.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Tuesday was appointed for a credit and dividend meeting under the estate of the bankrupts Strahan, Paul, and Co. A dividend of 1s. in the pound was declared on the separate estate of Strahan, but there are not funds in hand sufficient for a dividend on the joint estate.

A Commission of Lunacy has been opened to inquire into the state of mind of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., M.P. for Hertfordshire, and head of the celebrated brewing firm.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	DAILY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE.			THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours at 10 A.M.
		Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
June 2	30.127	69.6	58.9	61	0-10	54.1	80.6	ESE. SW.	163
" 3	29.893	70.2	59.4	68	6	59.9	79.5	E. S.	212
" 4	30.146	61.6	50.1	60	4	53.7	72.3	SSW.	200
" 5	30.055	58.7	56.9	89	9	53.7	67.6	NNW. S. W.	87
" 6	30.010	65.8	57.6	70	2	54.3	74.3	W.	162
" 7	30.047	54.6	48.3	69	6	52.7	66.8	ESE.	356
" 8	29.860	65.9	58.0	73	4	51.3	74.8	ESE. NNE.	339

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. at level of sea and reduced.	Temperature.		Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in inches.
		Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.							
June 3	29.981	80.8	57.2	69.7	73.4	66.1	79.3	SE.	3	0.000
" 4	30.126	74.1	49.2	63.4	68.6	60.2	73.1	62.2 SW.	5	0.000
" 5	"	67.8	55.2	58.9	60.0	60.0	67.5	S.	8	0.360
" 6	30.121	67.2	52.6	56.9	58.8	55.0	64.8	N. NE.	8	0.000
" 7	30.151	68.0	45.2	56.5	58.6	55.8	68.9	NE.	2	0.000
" 8	29.940	78.9	48.5	64.2	66.1	60.5	75.4	NE. E.	3	0.000
" 9	29.877	80.1	53.1	66.1	64.6	62.9	79.7	NE. SE.	6	0.000
Means	30.030	73.8	51.7	62.2	64.3	60.1	72.4	64.3		0.360

The range of temperature during the week was 35.6 degrees.

A very heavy storm occurred on the morning of June 5, between 6 and 8 a.m. and rain was falling heavily at the time. The flashes of lightning were exceedingly vivid and frequent, and the thunder-peals were excessively loud and violent, and followed the flash of lightning in some cases within less than two seconds. Since June 6 the weather has been fine and the sky pretty clear. Sheet lightning was noticed about the horizon on the nights of June 4 and 8. The air has generally been calm; and on the evenings of the 3rd and 8th, and during the 9th, the weather was sultry.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN PARIS.—At a meeting of the London committee—consisting of the Bishop of London (president), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Ebury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., and the Rev. H. Swale (honorary secretary)—held on Monday, at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 79, Pall-mall, the Bishop of Durham in the chair, resolutions were passed to aid the fund now in course of collection in France and elsewhere for the purchase of the English church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, in Paris. Subscriptions will be received by the bankers—London and Westminster, St. James's-square; Messrs. Dimdale, Drewett, and Co., 50, Cornhill, and 79, Pall-mall; and by Messrs. Hatchards and Co., 187, Piccadilly.

MURDER OF A FRENCH CREW BY "EMIGRANTS."—When off Cape Palmas on the 8th of April, on board the *Regina Celi*, a French emigrant ship, the passengers (natives, who were to be taken to the French colonies) mutinied, and massacred all the crew, with the exception of the captain and six men, who were on shore; and the doctor, whom the mutineers spared, and two men to steer the ship. The vessel was fitted up as a slave-ship, and the other passengers, about 500 in number, were made close prisoners immediately on their arrival on board. A part of them, however, while on deck airing, seized an opportunity to make themselves masters of the ship. 250 of the mutineers swam on shore on the 13th of April, and were killed as they landed by the captain of the vessel and his allies on shore. The vessel was ultimately captured off the Calennas by the *Ethiopia*, and carried into Monrovia, where the remainder of the emigrants on board made their escape. The *Regina* is detained there awaiting adjudication for salvage. She was taken to be chartered to convey those emigrants to the Mauritius, but a rumour was afloat that the destination was nearer Havannah.

A JEWISH WITNESS summoned to the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Saturday last declined to give evidence on his Sabbath. Commissioner Phillips respected his scruple, and adjourned the case till Monday.

MR. McLEOD, one of the Directors of the Royal British Bank, has been released from the Queen's Prison, his term of imprisonment (three months) having expired.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE arrival of warlike news from the United States, arising from the proceedings of our cruisers on the West India station, had a depressing influence upon the value of National Securities in the early part of the week; but assurances having been given by Ministers that every effort will be made to stop proceedings which are found to be annoying to our transatlantic neighbours, the market has since assumed more firmness, and the quotations have slightly improved. The advices from India, too, announcing the satisfactory progress of the pacification of Oude, have given more confidence to large operators in Consols; nevertheless the actual money business has been small when compared with some previous weeks.

Little or no change has taken place in the value of money. The supply in the hands of the various banks continues large, notwithstanding that another instalment of 15 per cent has been paid upon the new Indian Loan—upon which already £3,000,000 has been realised by the company, out of the total of £4,397,000—and that the East India Railway Company have paid to the East India directors £819,875 out of the £2,000,000 capital authorised to be raised for the Jubbulpore line. Short paper, first-class, has been done in Lombard-street at 2½. Three months' bills have been taken at 2½ to 2¾; and four months' 2½ to 3 per cent annum. In the Stock-Exchange money is worth about 2½ per cent.

The Continental exchanges continue rather unfavourable, and a slight decline has taken place in those at St. Petersburg. At Calcutta they have fallen one per cent; but at Shanghai, owing to large purchases of silk, the quotations have advanced 2 or 3 per cent. The rise will, no doubt, induce further shipments of bullion, even though the present packet carries out £200,000 in silver.

The imports of the precious metals have been £78,000 from New York, £12,000 from Africa, and £50,000 in silver from the Continent. The shipments have amounted to £58,000 to France and £81,770 to the Brazils, exclusive of the amount in silver to India.

On Monday English stocks were very inactive, and rather drooping, although the sales were by no means numerous. The Reduced Three per Cent. were down at 95½; Consols, for Account, 95½; the New Three per Cent. 95½; Long Annuities, 100; India Loan Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 21s. 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock sold at 221 and 219. Special transfers were made in Consols, with the dividend, at 96½, 97, and 96½. There was more firmness in the market on Tuesday, when the Reduced touched 96; Consols, 97; New Three per Cent. 96½; India Bonds 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock was firm, at 221; and India Stock, 221. Rather more business was doing for money on Wednesday as follows:—Bank Stock, 221; Reduced Three per Cent. 95½; New Three per Cent. 95½; Consols, 97; India Stock, 222; India Loan Debentures, 99½; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 3s. 6s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½. Very little change took place in the quotations on Thursday.—Consols for Account were 96½; the New Three and the Reduced, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 3s. 6s. prem.; India Bonds, 17s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 219½ to 221.

The Foreign House, almost generally, has been somewhat steady throughout the week. In prices, however, very few changes of importance have taken place:—Brazilian Five per Cent. has realised 10½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 1858 Scrip. 10½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. 83½; Chilean Six per Cent. 104; Danish Five per Cent. 102½; Ditto Three per Cent. 83½; Mexican Three per Cent. 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 87; Portuguese Three per Cent. 40½; Russian Five per Cent. 112½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 104½; Sardinian Five per Cent. 90; Turkish Six per Cent. 92½; Turkish Four per Cent. 104; Belgian 1850 and a Half per Cent. 58½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 93½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. 66½; and Dutch Four per Cent. 99½.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very moderate. The following transactions have taken place:—British North American, 58; City, 57½; Colonial, 26½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 184; London Chartered of Australia, 19½; London and County, 214; London Joint-Stock, 30; London and Westminster, 45½; National Provincial of England, New, 23; Oriental, 30½ ex div.; Ottoman, 17½; Union of Australia, 47; and Union of London, 23½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled flat, at about last week's quotations. Crystal Palace Shares have sold at 1½; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 2½; North British Australian, 4½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 184; Royal

Mail Steam, 50½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; South Australian Land, 37; London Docks, 107½; Birmingham Canal, 93½; Leeds and Liverpool, 504½; Oxford, 105½; Regent's, 16½; Rochdale, 81; Chelsea Waterworks, Guaranteed, 25; East London, 113; Southwark and Vauxhall, 92; West Middlesex, 105; Canada Government Six per Cent. 116½; New Brunswick Ditto, 108½; New South Wales Government Debentures, 102½; and Nova Scotia Standing Debentures, 108½.

The dealings in most Railway Shares have been only moderate; nevertheless, in some instances, the quotations have slightly advanced. The last returns show a decline in the traffic receipts of the London and North-Western of £9945; of the Great Northern, £3142; of the Great Western, £3097; and of the London and South-Western an increase of £685, when compared with the corresponding week in 1857. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 82½; Eastern Counties, 61½; East Lancashire, 88½; Great Northern, 102; Ditto, A Stock, 88; Great Western, 51½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90; London and Blackwall, 6½; Ditto, New, 3½; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 91½; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38; Midland, 92; North British, 49½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 80½; Ditto, Leeds, 45½; Ditto, York, 70½; North Staffordshire, 12½; South-Eastern, 68½; Vale of Neath, 99.

LINE LEASED AT A RENTED RENTAL.—Hull and Selby, 109½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, Five per Cent. 117; Ditto, No. 2, 114; Great Northern Five per Cent. 120½; Ditto, Redeemable at ten per cent. prem., 112½; Ditto, at five per cent. prem., 63½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, 106; London and Brighton New Six per Cent. 145; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, 103; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Perpetual Six per Cent. 11½; North Eastern—Berwick, 93; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 94; North Staffordshire, 22½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 80½; East Indian, 103½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½ ex New; Great Western of Canada, New, 104½; Punjab, 47.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Dutch Rhenish, 10½; Namur and Liege, Preference, 21½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, Preference, 8½; Southern of France, 19½.

The dealings in the Mining Share Market have been unimportant.—Brazilian Imperial have been done at 1½; Bon Accord Copper, 1½; and Linares, 9½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, June 7.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds of red wheat was in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—was quite 2s. per quarter lower than last week. We had a dull inquiry for barley, at 1s. per quarter; and malt was lower to purchase. Owing to a large influx from abroad, oats met a dull inquiry, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of either beans or peas; but country flour had a downward tendency.

June 9.—A very little business was transacted in any kind of produce to-day, at Monday's decline in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; ditto, white, 4s. to 5s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; white, 4s. to 5s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, malt, 5s. to 6s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 6s.; Chevalier, 6s. to 6s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potato ditto, 2s. to 3s.; Young and old Cork, black, 30s. to 2s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 3s.; tick beans, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grey peas, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mangel, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; bolvers, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Town-made flour, 3 s. to 4s.; town household, 2s. to 3s.; country marks, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per 28 lb. American flour, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel; French, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per 28 lb.

Seeds.—A moderate business is doing in all kinds of seeds, at about last week's currency. Linseed and rapeseeds are a dull inquiry.

London, English, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; Canada, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; home-made, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Consistent 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. Russian rapeseeds, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; white, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; black, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Rape, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Castor, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Cotton, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Hemp, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Flax, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Wool, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Hides, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Bones, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Grease, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soap, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Candles, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Oil, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Vinegar, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Brandy, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Rum, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Gin, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Whisky, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Port, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Sherry, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Champagne, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Sparkling, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Still, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Beer, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Ale, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Potash, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda ash, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda crystals, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda bicarbonate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda sulphate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chloride, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda nitrate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda carbonate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda phosphate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda silicate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda borate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda molybdate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda chromate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda vanadate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda arsenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda stannate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda manganate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda selenate, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Soda tellurate, 1s.

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Salt .. (Gilt Bowls) .. 14 0
Mustard .. 6s. per doz. .. 14 0
Eggs .. extra .. 11 0
Messrs. Mappin (Brothers) respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.
Mappin (Brothers), 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c. Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Porcelain, decorated Enamel and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Alabaster, Biscuit, Glass, and other Materials, Candelabras, and many other art-manufactures, all in the best taste and at very moderate prices.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.—A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior table, unusually low prices. Also every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.
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SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATE is the best substitute and quite as good as Silver. Table Spoons or Forks, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per dozen. 12s. and 12s. Catalogues, with engravings and prices of every requisite for furnishing at the lowest price, sent post-free. Orders above £2 carriage paid.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand.

SLACK'S BATH WAREHOUSE contains the largest assortment at lowest prices. Shower or Sponging Baths, 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. open Baths, 13s. 6d. Toilet sets, 18s. Caddies, with 250 drawings, gratis, or post-free. Orders above £2 carriage-free.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES, £2 2s. complete, best quality, the selection of patterns the choicest in the trade. Breakfast, Dessert, and Tea Services, at the lowest prices. Table Glass in the newest designs; excellent Cut Wines, 3s. 6d. per dozen.—Gardners', 63, Strand (near Coutts' Bank). Engravings free by post.

GARDNERS' LAMPS for INDIA, 50s. each, complete, proved to be the most perfect for burning under the punkah ever invented. Several thousand patterns to select from. (Gardners' by appointment to the Queen, &c., 63, Strand, Charing-cross, and 8, and 4, Dancannon-street. Established 106 years.)

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST ARTICLES, at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouse, D. 700. A Priced Furnishing List, free by post.—DEANE and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM B. BURTON'S.—He has Four Large Rooms devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bedhangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with duvetalquants and patent sacking, from 15s. 6d.; and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each, handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £12 12s. 6d. to £20.
Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free.
29, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Fanny's-place, London.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.—Fireproof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes.—Complete lists of sizes and prices may be had on application.—CHUBB and SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

TO LADIES.—Richly Perforated TISSUE for FIRE PAPERS or Stove Aprons, to be made up in the Ploumsted Style, with Instructions, Eight Stamps (post-free) per packet.—R. PETERS, Torvi, Maidstone.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 31st AUGUST, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of SEPTEMBER next. President—The Right Hon. the Earl of DARTMOUTH.

GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL, on the 18th June next, at the Opening of the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER'S HOME, Hampstead, by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been graciously pleased to purchase presentations to the Home.

Several Military Bands will play in the beautiful grounds of the Home, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has promised to be present.
Admission by purchased Tickets, to be had only at the Office of the Home, No. 7, White Horse Road (exactly opposite the Horse Guards). A Single Ticket for the Ceremony amounts to 10s., and a Double Ticket, 15s.; a Reserved Seat for the Ceremony and the Breakfast, 25s.
Omnibuses start from the Tottenham-court-road end of Oxford-street every twelve minutes, reaching Hampstead, without changing, in thirty minutes; and carriages will take less than half-an-hour in reaching the Home, through the North-gate, Regent's Park.

The ceremony will commence at three o'clock p.m.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—BOLD ESTATES.—Magnificent Freehold and Manorial Domain, comprising 5798 acres of highly valuable and constantly improving Land, with noble Mansion, extensive Parks and Woodlands, three Manors, valuable Collieries, Luns, Mills, Nurseries, Grounds, and Quarries, Bams, and the Works, Potter's Clay, and rich Beds of Quaternary of Coal, Canals, and other Minerals, extending under nearly 6500 acres.—Rental upwards of £12,000 per annum.

MESSRS. CLOWES and FLOWERDEW have received instructions from Henry Houghton, Esq., to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on THURSDAY, the 29th of July, 1888, in One Lot, at the upset or minimum price of £322,000.

This extensive and highly valuable FREEHOLD and MANORIAL ESTATE of BOLD, within four miles of Warrington, twelve of Liverpool, and eighteen of Manchester, extending, almost in a ring fence, over nearly the entire township of Bold, and into those of Hurstwood and Sutton, where some detached portions become closely intermixed with the extensive suburbs of the important and thriving town of Bolton. The Mansion is a noble and substantial structure, arranged to command the most beautiful and extensive view of a gentle elevation in the extensive Park, commanding the views of the adjacent country, and immediately surrounded by its numerous well-arranged Farms, on which a very heavy outlay has recently been incurred in the perfection of a thorough system of subsoil drainage, and the erection of many new and substantial farm buildings upon the most complete and modern improvement, which, with Collieries, Mills, Luns, Nurseries, Grounds, and Quarries, and the estimated rental of the Mansion and premises in hand, are now realising £12,247 11s. 7d. per annum. A small section only of the extensive Bold Mines is at present in lease, at a minimum annual rent of £600, which will shortly become greatly increased, and every facility and encouragement exist for the further development of the vast Mineral Wealth comprised within the limits of this noble Property.

The Estates are intersected by the London and North-Western and St. Helen's Railways, upon which they possess no less than six Railway Stations, and command frontages of many miles in extent, as well as upon the Great Highways traversing the Property, and present advantages for Building and other purposes rarely to be met with. The above Estates being wholly unincumbered, one-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property.
Particulars (2d. ed. each) may be had of Messrs. Rowson and Cross, Solicitors, Prescot; Mr. A. Banerman, Agent's Office, Bold; and Chorley; Messrs. Boone, Booksellers, 29, New Bond-street; and at the Mart, London; or will be posted on application to Messrs. Clowes and Flowerdeew, Land Agents, Norwich.



MRS. CHARLES YOUNG AS "JULIA," IN THE "HUNCHBACK."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MRS. CHARLES YOUNG.

THIS talented young actress was born in the city of Bath Feb. 28th, 1833. She was the second daughter of Mr. George Thomson, of Liverpool, merchant, now deceased. Her mother was a Miss Cooke, daughter of James Cooke, who for thirty years was principal bass singer at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Mrs. Young is niece to the late William Leman Rede, and cousin to Mrs. W. West and Mrs. Waylett. She left England with her parents when quite an infant for Australia, and at a very early age evinced many qualities for the stage, which her mother, through reverse of fortune, had again been compelled to adopt.

When only eight years old she played juvenile parts with great success, and from that age, by industry and perseverance, made her way in the profession of which she is an ornament.

In her fifteenth year she was married to Mr. Charles Young (the now popular low comedian of the Strand Theatre), and afterwards became manageress of one of the principal theatres in Australia, where she was as much respected for her private character as admired in her public one. She arrived in England on the 6th of June, 1857, and for the first time saw an English theatre. She made her debut in the character of *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," at Sadler's Wells, under the management of Mr. Phelps, and subsequently at the Haymarket, with great success; and we are happy to find that her great talent has met its just reward.

THE CRUSH-ROOM, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN.

A THEATRE is not built every day—one so spacious and magnificent as that of the new Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, only once in an age. We purpose redeeming our promise of entering in some detail upon a description of this fine building on an early occasion; meantime, we give a View of the "Crush Room"—an apartment of some importance as respects the comfort of visitors to the boxes on entering and quitting the house. The Crush-room of the new Royal Italian Opera House is entered immediately on arriving at the top of the grand staircase on a level with the grand tier of boxes. It is a fine apartment, measuring 80 feet in length by nearly 30 in breadth, and 30 in height. The walls are divided vertically by pilasters into compartments, with panelings between each, the pilasters having enriched capitals of the



IRON LIGHTHOUSE FOR RUSSIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



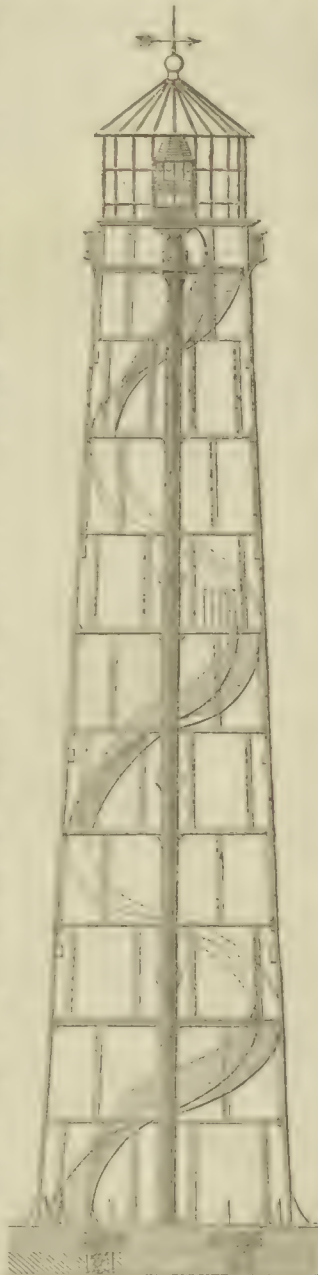
THE CRUSH-ROOM, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN.

Ionic order. At the northern end is a deep recess for the sale of refreshments, in front of which are Ionic columns, corresponding with the pilasters on the wall at the back. On the Bow-street side are five large semicircular-headed windows, which open upon the spacious balcony of the portico, which in summer time will be available as a promenade, in addition to the Crush-room. In one of the piers between these windows is the telegraph station, from and to which messages may be conveyed to and from all parts of town and country. The windows are hung with rich crimson curtains. The apartment is brilliantly lighted by means of gas chandeliers.

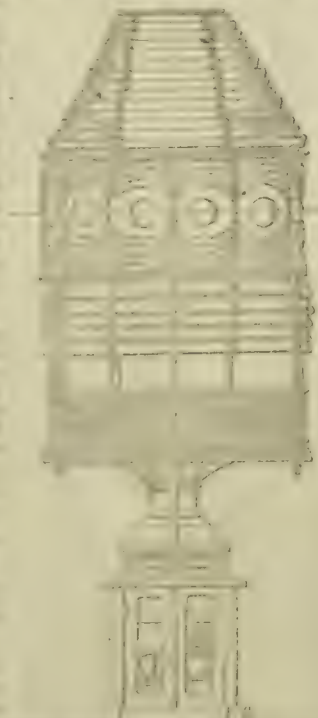
The chandelier in the Crush-room was manufactured by Messrs. Osler, of Oxford-street, London, and Birmingham.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR RUSSIA.

WE have this week been much interested in inspecting an iron lighthouse just constructed by Messrs. H. and M. D. Grissell, and erected upon their premises at the Regent's Canal Ironworks, Hoxton. It is to be finally erected upon the Island of Seskar, in the Gulf of Finland, some forty miles this side of Cronstadt. It was ordered some twelve months past by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, who, it is well known, takes great interest in all scientific pursuits. The tower is circular in form, and constructed of cast-iron plates, one hundred in number, being ten in height and ten in circumference. The base of the tower is twenty feet in diameter. The top under the gallery is twelve feet, whilst the height, being eighty-two feet, gives it the appearance of a column of good proportions. Round the top, on the outside of the column, is a gallery projecting three feet, supported by ornamental brackets, which bears the appearance of the column cap. The plates forming the column vary in thickness from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and have strong internal flanges, which are made perfectly level, and reduced to one uniform size under the planing-machine. These plates are secured together by upwards of two thousand bolts and nuts of large size. In the centre of the tower is a large pipe eighteen inches diameter, passing from the bottom to the top, which serves to assist in carrying the various iron floors, carries the dioptric light, and down which passes the weight causing that portion of the light to revolve which produces the flashes. There are five wrought-iron floors carried upon wrought-iron beams, supported by the internal flanges of the plates and the centre column. These floors are reached from stage to stage by a neat wrought-iron semi-spiral staircase. The rooms are lighted by small plate-glass windows, which are provided with a clever contrivance for keeping them shut or partially open to any angle, and so securely as to resist the force of the heaviest gale of wind. On the summit of the column is placed the lantern, which is a twelve-sided figure, having a base of cast-iron plates, and surmounted with solid gun-metal sashbars, framing thirty six large panes of plate glass, each half an inch in thickness. This is again surmounted by a galvanised wrought-iron framed roof, and covered with the patent fibrous slab which has justly gained so much celebrity at the new Reading-room, British Museum, and in the ceiling of the new Covent-garden Theatre. This slab has the advantage of being fire-proof, indestructible, and resisting excessive cold and heat. Upon the top of this slab coverings is again one of copper, and underneath it a galvanised wrought-iron ceiling. Upon the apex is mounted a well-arranged cowl, surmounted again by an arrow forming a vane of no small dimensions. This cowl is a large hollow ball of copper open at the bottom, and into which passes the ventilating-chimney of the light. Upon the outer periphery on one side, and directly under the feather of the arrow, are pierced many small square holes, forming, however, a less aperture than the diameter of the ball. These holes being under the feather are always sheltered from the wind; it follows that the wind in passing causes at the back of the ball a partial vacuum, and into this the heated air from the lantern and light instantly passes, keeping the light-room nicely cool, and allowing of no down draught—thus preventing that flickering of the light so frequently seen in ill-ventilated light-rooms. The tower and lantern are painted a bright red, being the best distinguishing colour for hazy and foggy weather. The internal portion of the lantern in daytime is hung with strong linen curtains, to exclude the rays of the sun, and this is very necessary, for when the sun's rays fall upon the foci of the lenses of the rotatory portion of the light they form burning glasses of so much power that it would melt the brass of the lamp. Underneath the glass windows, on the inside of the lantern, is an ornamental gallery for the purpose of reaching all portions of the light, and to enable the windows and light to be cleaned. The light is constructed according to the dioptric system of Fresnel, and was manufactured for Messrs. Grissell by the Messrs. Chance, at their Glassworks near Birmingham. By this system one single lamp placed in the focus of the apparatus suffices to throw a brilliant sheet of light in every direction of the horizon. This particular light belongs to the second order or size of dioptric light, and is what is termed a revolving light, with flashes every half minute. The middle belt consists of twelve lenses, each of which com-



SECTION OF RUSSIAN LIGHTHOUSE.



DIOPTRIC LIGHT FOR RUSSIAN LIGHTHOUSE.

prises a series of concentric refracting rings, so as to have the effect of transmitting all the rays of light which fall upon it from the burner in a pencil of parallel rays, so that the revolution of this belt of lenses will cause the appearance of a succession of flashes, the rate of this succession being a means of enabling the mariner to distinguish any particular revolving light. Whatever rays from the lamp fall either above or below this system of lenses are intercepted by a series of horizontal circular prisms, of which thirteen are placed above and five below the lenses, each of them being so formed as to reflect internally all the light which enters it, and to cause all the emerging rays to be parallel to each other and to those which are transmitted by the lenses. This portion of the apparatus is designated technically as the "catadioptric" part, from its combining reflection with refraction in intercepting and transmitting the light; and it is necessary to observe that there is always a steady, uniform light visible from this catadioptric portion, even during the interval of darkness of the lenticular belt.

The lamp which is used within the apparatus has a constant flow of oil, saturating and overflowing its three concentric wicks by means of beautifully-constructed internal pumps, moved by clockwork; and there is a clever addition, whereby the ceasing of the overflow and supply of oil puts in action an alarm to attract the notice of the attendant.

The self-acting rotatory machinery by which the lenses are made to revolve at the required rate is a very nice piece of clockwork, and performs its work correctly, and does not seem likely to get out of order.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

WE commence this week, according to promise, the series of Engravings of places of interest in Warwickshire—some of which will be honoured by the presence of our gracious Queen on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, next week, to Birmingham. We give also a View of Aston Park, which, according to present arrangements, the Queen will inaugurate on Tuesday next. The following particulars regarding the forthcoming Royal visit are from a Birmingham paper:—

"The day fixed for the visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Birmingham is Tuesday, the 15th inst.; and the preparations which are being made in the great industrial capital of the midland counties for this auspicious event are upon a scale of more than ordinary splendour. The municipal authorities have voted £3000 towards the necessary expenditure, upwards of £1500 of which will be devoted to the decoration of the Townhall alone. The Queen and the Prince Consort will proceed to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, the seat of Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, on Monday, the 14th inst., travelling by the London and North-Western Railway from the Euston-square terminus. There they will remain over night, and make their entry into Birmingham on the following day at noon. Stoneleigh Abbey is distant from Birmingham about seventeen miles, and three from Kenilworth, the nearest point of railway communication to Birmingham. From Kenilworth the Royal visitors will travel by railway, and on arriving at the railway station at Birmingham they will be received by Mr. Ratcliff, the Mayor, accompanied by the Town Clerk. Thence they will proceed to the Townhall, where an address of welcome will be presented from the Corporation, in the presence of about 5000 of the principal inhabitants and the neighbouring gentry. This ceremony over, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the municipal authorities, will be escorted to Aston Hall, two miles distant from the centre of the town, a fine old baronial residence, at which Charles II. halted two nights on his way to Worcester, where they will take luncheon. Aston Hall, with thirty-five acres of the adjacent land, has been recently purchased, at a cost of £35,000, raised by subscription among the inhabitants of Birmingham and its immediate neighbourhood, with the view to the hall being dedicated to the purposes of a museum, library, and picture-gallery, and the land to a park for public recreation. The park will be opened by the Queen on the occasion of her visit, and thenceforth devoted to the public use. From Aston Hall the Royal visitors will return to Stoneleigh Abbey, where they will stay over Tuesday night, and proceed to town on the following day, paying a visit to Warwick Castle, the seat of the Earl of Warwick, on the way.

"The inhabitants of Birmingham are looking forward to the Royal visit with intense interest, and the occasion will be one of great public rejoicing. Thousands of the population from all directions for miles round will be conveyed to the town by special trains. Upwards of £800 has been expended in restoring the fine peal bells of the old parish church of St. Martin, and they will be rung for the first time in honour of her Majesty's visit. After the departure of the august visitors a grand banquet will be given in the Townhall in the evening, at the sole expense of Mr. Ratcliff, the Mayor, to about 500 of the principal inhabitants."

CESAR'S TOWER.

This venerable building, said to be coeval with the Norman Conquest, is a portion of the outer works of Warwick Castle. It is of irregular construction; and, although it has braved the ravages of time and the depredations of man for nearly 800 years, still continues firm as the rock on which it was founded. This tower rises to the height of 147 feet from its base, and is also machicolated. It is connected with Guy's Tower by means of a strong embattled wall, in the centre of which is the ponderous arched gateway, flanked by towers and succeeded by a second arched gateway, with towers and battlements rising far above the first. They were formerly defended by two portcullises, one of which still remains. Before the whole is a now disused moat, with an arch thrown over it at the gateway, where formerly was the drawbridge.

GUY'S CLIFF.

the seat of the Hon. C. B. Percy, is situated about a mile and a quarter from Warwick, on the road to Kenilworth. It derives its name from the bold and precipitous rocks on which it is built, by which it is surrounded, and which form important features in its beautiful landscapes; and from the hero of our nursery tales, Guy, Earl of Warwick, who here concluded a life of adventure by austerity and devotion, "receiving ghostly comfort from the hermit" who abode here, and living upon alms received daily from his Countess.

The approach to Guy's Cliff is from Kenilworth road, through open fields, skirting plantations that flank the noble avenue, beneath which the view is obtained from the turnpike-road. A pretty little stone lodge stands at the entrance to the grounds (where information may be obtained whether the family are at home, as in their absence only the stranger can obtain admission), and the road is terminated by a light and elegant stone arch, beneath which entrance is obtained to the courtyard. Here the visitor's attention is at once riveted by the numerous natural and artificial cavities and passages in the rock. The former stables, coachhouses, woodhouses, &c., are formed in the solid rock, which rises to a great height on the right of the court, clothed on its sides by creeping plants, and crowned by flowering and forest trees, whose umbrageous branches cast a deepened shadow over this secluded spot.

On the left the mansion displays its principal front, substantially built of stone, its irregular outline imparting additional interest. It is founded on the rock, out of which many of the domestic offices are excavated, and is terminated by the chapel, with its embattled tower and lowly shrine, still kept in a state of good repair.

ROBERT EARL OF LEICESTER'S HOSPITAL.

This truly interesting building was amongst the few edifices that escaped the general conflagration of 1694, in which the greater part of the town of Warwick was consumed. It is owing to this circumstance that it presents at this day one of the most perfect specimens of the half-timber buildings which exist in the county. It is situated at the west end of High-street, to which its chapel, with a bold and beautiful eastern window, which has recently been placed where a former one had previously existed, forms a very striking termination. Below the chapel is a singular vaulted passage of very great antiquity, and through which the street or entrance into the town formerly passed.

The solid sandstone rock here rises out of the earth in huge blocks, and forms a natural foundation for the buildings to rest upon. The tower, which was built by Thomas de Beauchamp, temp. Richard II., rises above the chapel, whilst below it forms, with a richly-grained ceiling, the western gateway of the once strongly-fortified town of Warwick. The hinges on which the massive gates once swung are still visible in the side walls, as also the perforations for the reception of the massive bars. The building was originally used as the halls of the United Guilds, or lay fraternities of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin, and of St. George the Martyr, which were established 6th Richard II., and dissolved by Act of Parliament 37th Hen. VIII. After the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Knt., 4th Edward VI., but in the succeeding reign it was vested in the bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Warwick, who, 14th Eliz., 1571, conveyed it, but whether by purchase or otherwise does not appear, to Robert, Lord Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and converted by him into an hospital for a master and twelve brethren. He obtained an Act of Incorporation for it, 1571, and constituted it a collegiate body, with a common seal, by the style and title of "The Hospital of Robert, Earl of Leicester, in Warwick;" the visitors being the Bishop of Worcester, the Archbishop of Worcester, and the Dean of Worcester. In the Act of Incorporation Lord Leicester calls it his *Maison Dieu*, on which account, with the greatest propriety, the gateposts are entwined with texts of Scripture, whilst other texts are conspicuously and judiciously scattered through the building, reminding the master and brethren of their relative duties and of their moral and religious obligations.

The property of the hospital consists of farms in the county of Warwick, and of tithes in the counties of Gloucester and Lancaster. The original allowance to the brethren, which was small, is now, by a recent Act of Parliament, increased to £80 per annum, besides the privileges of the house. Each brother has separate apartments. There is also a common kitchen, with housekeeper and porter to cook for, and attend to, them. They are obliged by statute always to wear a livery when abroad, which consists of a handsome blue broadcloth gown, with a silver badge of a bear and ragged staff, Lord Leicester's crest, suspended on the left sleeve behind. The badges which are now in use are the identical badges worn by the first brethren appointed by Lord Leicester, with the exception of one, which was cut off and stolen about twenty years ago. It cost five guineas to replace it. The names of the original possessors and date, 1471, is engraved on the back of the wreaths.

The front of the hospital displays a beautiful specimen of a half-timbered building, with a very fine gable, having richly-carved vergeboards, and emblazoned with the armorial bearings of Lord Leicester's ancestors, his crest, and initials (R.L.) and motto, "Droit et Loyal," exactly as they appear on the celebrated alabaster mantelpiece exhibited at the gateway of Kenilworth Castle. On the first day of July in every year the statutes of the hospital are required to be publicly read in the chapel, where they are also suspended.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The ruins of Kenilworth Castle may fairly court comparison with any of those time-worn relics of feudal days which yet remain to us, whether we consider their picturesque situation, their magnitude and state of preservation, or the historic associations connected with them. But it is not alone the artist, the antiquarian, and the historian, who visit them to do grateful homage—each at his own peculiar shrine. It is not alone for the glorious tints which the rising or the setting sun casts upon the grey old towers; nor for the effects of light or shade which the moon displays when she pours her silver flood of light through the deep windows, and plays upon the rustling mantle of ivy which surrounds the lofty pile; it is not alone that here may be traced the successive changes of domestic architecture, from the Norman keep of Geoffroi de Clinton to the gateway of Robert Dudley and the residence of Cromwell's Commissioner; it is not alone that these walls were beleaguered by the Plantagenets, and held by De Montfort's son—that they witnessed the captivity of our second Edward and the triumph of Mortimer—that John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster, had here a favourite abode—that Harry the Eighth had special liking for the spot—and that Charles the First completed the purchase of it, begun by Prince Henry, his brother; it is not for these reasons alone that thousands of steps are yearly turned towards Kenilworth, and that the monster type of the nineteenth century disgorges its multitudes daily to visit the tall keep which is the type of the twelfth. Wonderful contrast!—suggestive of deep and anxious thought. Yet Kenilworth has other sources of interest than these. It is a spot around which the wand of an enchanter has cast the spell of its most potent attraction; and the Warwickshire village owes its world-wide fame to the pen of the Scottish novelist. This is Kenilworth's chief charm; this makes it holy ground to the great bulk of its visitors; for not only his own countrymen, but the whole race of civilised man, do homage to the genius of Scott, and every nation sends hither its representatives to render it.

Its more recent history is told in a few words. Towards the close of the civil war it shared the fate which fell so heavily on the mansions and castles of the nobility; and Kenilworth, from being a stately and noble palace, became a ruin. The last addition to its present buildings was made in those disastrous days by the Parliamentary officer who made Leicester's gateway his residence, and added to it the two-gabled building which abuts upon its eastern face. All the rest of the castle was dismantled; its floors and its roofs of lead pulled down and sold, its moat drained, and its timber felled.

After the Restoration the land and ruins were granted to Lawrence Hyde, second son of Chancellor Hyde, and by marriage of a female descendant of Lawrence they passed to Thomas Villiers, Baron Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, whose descendants are the present possessors.

Since the formation of the railway nearly all visitors approach the castle by the same road, which leaves the village street on the left-hand side, and descending a hill, crosses a small stream, and at the point just beyond, where it turns sharp to the right, brings the visitor upon the first portion of the buildings, scarcely visible, in a deep hollow, and overgrown by tree and underwood. The base and side walls are all that here remain of the gallery tower, the south-east termination of the tilt-yard, and originally the chief entrance to the castle. From hence the road again descends and crosses a second stream, by which the castle mills, now destroyed, were once worked after it left the pool. Here for the first time we come in sight of the principal ruins.

EAST GATE.

St. Peter's Church was originally situated in the middle of the town, but had (41 Edw. III.) no dwelling-house or place of sepulture belonging to it; the parishioners, as in the case of St. John's, burying at St. Mary's, to which it was attached 22nd Richard II. In the reign of Hen. VI. it was pulled down and the chapel of St. Peter built in its stead over the East Gate of the town. About the year 1800 this gateway and chapel underwent a most tasteless repudiation, and assumed their present aspect. The building is now used as a charity school.

The Engravings on page 581 are from photographs taken by H. T. Cooke and Son, of High street, Warwick, of whose assistance we shall avail ourselves in the future Numbers illustrating the Queen's Visit to Birmingham. We are indebted to the same source for these historical and descriptive details.

PREPARATIONS AT STONELEIGH ABBEY FOR THE ROYAL VISIT.

The apartments destined for the use of her Majesty at Stoneleigh Abbey have been decorated and newly furnished expressly for the occasion of the Royal visit.

The sleeping apartments are paneled in a dark-green diaper, with primrose coloured styles, the enrichments white and gold. The carpet corresponds in colour with the walls, and has a rich border. The furniture of these rooms is restored old English of the middle of the last century, in white and gold, with green silk damask and curtains to match, trimmed with white lace.

The walls of the Queen's dressing-room are paneled lilac, with amber styles. The furniture is in the style Louis XVI., white and gold, with amber-silk damask. The carpet a green, in harmony with the other decorations.

The walls of the Queen's sitting-room are a very characteristic Indian decoration. The furniture in white and gold, with Chinese silk of great richness and variety of colour. The carpet-patterns of leaves, &c., corresponding with the walls.

The saloon, to be used as a dining-room, is a magnificent apartment delicately tinted to give effect to the rich carvings and reliefs with which it is covered. The curtains are of cerise silk, and the carpet green, with gold border.

The chapel is tinted in pale-dove colour, and the ornaments, in relief, are in white.

HOW A PEOPLE BOUGHT A HALL AND PARK.

It has long been a wise principle in social reforms, that self-help is the best help of all. So convinced have men been of this truth, that the common sense of ages has immortalised it in proverbs; and that God helps those who help themselves is now the property of the world. This is a truth which applies with equal force to people and to individuals; to masses of men seeking a great social good, and to any poor solitary struggler and fighter in the world's great battle. If men desire any true good and wish for any permanent reform they must be prepared to work, to make sacrifices, and to sink many of their own peculiarities, whims, and crotchets, in order to co-operate effectively for some great common good. Nor must they ever forget that God helps *only* those who help themselves. We have in the present Paper to record the history of a great social undertaking which we believe is unique of its kind, and is an instance of mutual self-help without example. We believe that there is only this one record of how a people bought a hall and park for their own enjoyment and use. We are happy to say that the people of the "hardware village" of Birmingham have done this, and we shall now narrate the manner in which it was done.

Every reader of English history has heard of the Holte family, and of the hall which Sir Thomas Holte, the "great man" of the house, built at Aston-juxta-Birmingham. This Thomas Holte was born in the year 1571, in the reign of "Good Queen Bess." On the 25th of November, in the year 1612, he was made one of the Ulster Baronets, by that "muckle wise man" and "second Solomon," King James I. Six years after this event Sir Thomas began to build his family mansion, and "came to dwell in this House in May in Anno Domini: 1631: in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, and he did finish this Howse in Aprill Anno Domini: 1635: in the eleventh year of the reign of the said King Charles. *LAUS DEO.*" This "Howse," which was fifteen years in the building, is a fine mansion of the later Elizabethan architecture, and is in the shape of the letter E. It contains some sixty-four rooms, several of which are very large; the ceilings of many are elaborately ornamented; and there is a gallery, "perhaps, with the exception of those at Hardwicke and Hatfield, the finest in England." It "is one hundred and thirty-six feet in length by eighteen in width, and sixteen feet high. It is lighted by five large mullioned windows, of four lights and twelve divisions each, the centre window slightly projecting. At the north end is a large oriel, in one of the compartments of which is a small shield, in stained glass, charged with the family arms impaling Newton, and similar to the one in the east window of the north aisle of the church. The walls are covered with oak paneling, divided, by pilasters having capitals, into thirteen compartments." It is a magnificent gallery, and may be made of the most valuable use by its new possessors.

Of course, surrounding the hall is a fine park. This park has many attractions. It contains two fine avenues of grand chestnut-trees, and is studded here and there by single trees of great beauty. There is also a "pleasaunce," beautiful as the word, a fine garden, two large pools, a noble terrace, and the whole is situated on such an elevation as to afford an excellent view of all the surrounding country—Perry Barr, the College of Oscott, the well-known Barr Beacon, and the rare old woods of Sutton Chase. In broad outline, such are the hall and park which the people have bought. Before, however, we describe how they bought it, we have one or two bits of history to record connected with the hall, and which make the place very precious to all antiquarians and to all lovers of historical associations.

The "blessed martyr" of the Prayer-book, King Charles I., brought honours and confusion to the house of the Holtes. As became a man who had been created a baronet by King James, Sir Thomas Holte was a Royalist, and thoroughly devoted to Charles. He was honoured by receiving an autograph letter from his Royal master; his house was graced by the presence of the King, and was further renowned by being besieged by the Royalists. These threefold honours were thus brought about:—Sir Thomas Holte was the father of fifteen children, so that it was not his fault if ever the family became extinct. The second of his sons offended the grave old man and evoked his parental ire by marrying Elizabeth, the "elder daughter" of Dr. King, Bishop of London. The irascible Sir Thomas stormed against this match, and vowed to punish his son with disinheri- tance. We cannot see the reason for this wrath; for surely the daughter of a bishop was worthy the son of an Ulster Baronet. However, so it was; and the Knight of the Red Hand was only prevented from carrying his threat into execution by the interference of Royalty itself. The King wrote to the father in propitiation of his wrath. The original is still extant, and in the possession of C. H. Bracebridge, Esq., of Atherstone. We transcribe it here for the edification of our readers:—

CHARLES I.,
Trusty and well-beloved, Wee greet you well. Wee have taken knowledge of a marriage between your sonne and a daughter of the late Bishop of London, and of your dislike thereof, soe far expressed as to threaten a disinheritance of your sonne: of whom wee have also heard very well, as having many good parts that make him able to doe us service, and fitt rather to be cherished of all good encouragements, than oppressed with a heavy hand. Whereas is no greater cause of offence against him, and the interest wee have in all our subjects, and especially in families of the best qualitie, giveth Us cause to interfere in this, where a severe proceeding against your sonne would endanger the overthrowe of your house, whereof there are so many examples, and leave that tittle of honour which must descend upon him by our late father's gratus grants, contemptible, when it should fall upon one, deprived by your act of the estate and means to support it. For the match, Wee consider and may well hope that a blessinge and many comforts will follow the daughter of a soe reverend and good a man, whose other children are in soe hopeful wayes and soe well disposed; and an alliance with them cannot be a disparagement; and what inequalitie you may thinke of betwene your sonne and her, for estate and otherwise, Wee will be ready to supply our grace and assistance in giving him advancement and imparting our favour to him in such wayes as his good parts are capable of. Wee doe therefore recommende it to you that you doe not only forebare any act against your sonne in respect of his match, but that you restore him into your former favour and good opinion, wherein Wee doubt not that our mediation upon grounds of reason and indifference will soe far prevaile with you that Wee shall have cause to accept graciously your answer, which Wee expect you return unto Us with all conveniency. Given at our Courte of Hampton, the 7th day of August, in the third year of our reigne.

What a glimpse into the domestic manners of the past among "families of the best qualitie" this letter gives! We may add that, although Sir Thomas gave up the idea of disinheriting his son, the implacable old man never thoroughly forgave him, nor restored him unto his "former favour and good opinion."

Our next historical event in connection with Aston Hall shall be told by Mr. Davidson, the excellent local historian of the Holte family. "It was," he says, "in the month of October, sixteen hundred and forty-two, on the evenings of Sunday and Monday, the sixteenth and seventeenth, Charles, whose army was marching from Shrewsbury to relieve Banbury Castle, staid at Aston two nights as the guest of the loyal old baronet; and this visit, trivial in itself, has invested with an undying interest the edifice, as identifying it with the hapless fortunes of the ill-judging Monarch. To the present time the room where he slept is called the 'King's Chamber;' and, though it be bare, it retains a prestige which attaches to no other portion of the building."

That Sabbath evening was a memorable season in the annals of Aston Hall. We see, in imagination, the last rays of the setting sun gleaming athwart those mosque-like minarets, whose metallid roofs yet retained their pristine freshness. We see the Royal standard as it proudly floats from the highest turret, as if in defiance of all gainsayers. We hear the clash of arms, the loud flourish of martial music, the joyous ringing of the old church bells, the glad acclaim of a loyal assemblage, who raise the shout which erst greeted the ears of the Jewish King; and we look on the sombre pensive countenance of him in whose honour all this demonstration is made, as he courteously acknowledges the deferential obeisances of the assembled throng. In that retinue of attendants on the Monarch we likewise behold one who, with a sorrowful face and averted eyes, casts around him furtive glances as the cavalcade proceeds, and is anxiously longing to see if the man who is so prodigal of his affection towards his Sovereign has any feeling of regard towards a son whom, for eighteen years, he has viewed with unmitigated hatred. And, as no ray of compassion beams from the eye of the old man, we can well imagine that utter sinking of spirit which came over "the noblest, the best, and the bravest" of all who ever bore the name of Holte. Go, old man! hug thy patents and commissions—produce thy pardon from thy Sovereign, duly signed, sealed, and delivered, and defy the world to charge thee with crime—rejoice in thy noble mansion and thy broad domains—but remember!

there is a canker at the root of all thy greatness, so long as that gallant son of thine, in so few days to shed his blood in thy Royal master's cause remains unforgiven for the magnanimous *crime* of her whom he so truly loved—his wife.

The King left behind him several memorials of his visit. Among them a cabinet of walnut was the chief. It rests on large spiral carved legs, and measures, without these, three feet seven inches by four feet five inches. The writing-desk is arranged so as to draw out, and the entire cabinet is full of curious secret draws. It is richly inlaid with wood, and many elegant brass figures, in addition to the Royal arms. This exquisite article of furniture was removed from the hall by Sir Charles Holte, the last baronet, and is now in Mr. Bracebridge's possession. Six chairs, carved with the Royal arms; a huge delph mug, also bearing the same insignia; and a china bowl, nine inches deep and twenty-two inches in diameter, were also left by the King. The chairs were dispersed at the sale in 1817—one of them is in the possession of the Rev. Egerton Bagot, at Pipe Hlaves. The mug and bowl are at Atherstone Hall.

The part which the Holtes took in the Royal cause, and the shelter and hospitable and flattering reception which they had given to the King, were not likely to be forgotten or forgiven by the other side. Birmingham, then as now a democratic place, had early sided with, and, by its skill in the manufacture of firearms, materially aided, the cause of the Parliament. Her people had watched the doings at Aston Hall, and prepared a revenge. In December, 1643, Sir Thomas had reason to fear an attack from the town; and he applied to Colonel Leveson, Governor of Dudley Castle, for some soldiers to guard the place. Forty musketeers were dispatched, and these, with the Holte forces, garrisoned the hall. This was on the 18th of the month; and on the 26th some twelve hundred Parliamentarians attacked the place. The siege continued on the 27th, and on the 28th the garrison surrendered. The loss on both sides amounted to seventy-two: sixty Parliamentarians and twelve Royalists being killed. The outer walls of the south-west wing have still the marks of the cannonading; and one ball passed through the wall, destroyed a part of the banister of the grand staircase, and lodged in the opposite wall. This unwelcome messenger is still in existence, and will probably form an article of curiosity for the new museum. The shattered banister remains, as Nathan Ben Saddy would cry, even to this time, in witness of the havoc done in the olden times.

Such is the third historical event of note connected with Aston Hall. It would be out of place here to trace the decay of the Holte family; suffice it that in 1817 an Act of Parliament was obtained confirming a certain indenture which would necessitate the sale of the estate. The furniture was, in consequence, sold in September of the same year; and in the year following the hall and the estate were also brought under the hammer. Messrs. Greenway, Greaves, and Whitehead, bankers, of Warwick, bought the hall and the park; and they ultimately let it to James Watt, Esq., son of the Watt. Thus the mutations of time work! The house built by the fierce seventeenth-century Baronet becomes in the nineteenth the dwelling-place of the son of a mechanic, and is now in the possession of the artisans and mechanics of Birmingham. Thus

The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

We now proceed to show how this last change was brought about. In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham was, as is only too often the case with such institutions, sorely pressed for the want of funds. A happy thought occurred to some gentlemen of the town, and they resolved to attempt something to relieve the burdens of the hospital. They applied to the proprietors of the Aston Hall estate for permission to use the place for a grand fête, the profits of which were to be given to the suffering charity. This application was cheerfully responded to, and leave given. The fête was held, and its success was almost marvellous. Leave was asked and obtained to hold another fête for the benefit of the General Hospital. The profits realised by the second fête exceeded those obtained from the first, and more than £1200 were paid over to the funds of each of the hospitals. From the great satisfaction which the working classes of the town and neighbourhood expressed at these fêtes arose the idea of saving and securing the hall and park as a permanent place of recreation. The estate was for sale; and it was asked—why not purchase it? The gentlemen who "got up" the fêtes were very sanguine upon the matter, and proceeded to put their plan into operation. The proprietors, however, refused to sell the whole, and would only treat for the hall and a part of the land. The original movers resolved to have "all or none;" and so for a time nothing was done. The hall and the part of the park which the proprietors would sell had been offered to the town council, which was not, however, in a condition to buy. The proprietors, finding no purchasers for the part they were willing to sell for a place of recreation, were forming plans to cut the whole estate into small lots, and to sell it for private purposes. Thus the people were most likely to be deprived of a park, when more practical men and wiser counsels came to the rescue, and led to the "consummation so devoutly to be wished" which we are now chronicling.

In 1857 a committee of gentlemen, still desirous of securing what could be secured, entered into negotiations with the proprietors respecting the terms upon which they would sell; and this was the answer:—"They were willing to sell the hall and forty-three acres of the land adjacent, this land embracing the two grand avenues, the 'pleasaunce,' and other portions, which made it the 'very pick' of the place, for £35,000." With this definite statement of what they had to do the committee set to work. They saw that if the work was done it must be done by the people themselves; and the limited liability appeared the instrument by which this could be effected. A prospectus was issued announcing the formation of a company, to be called the Aston Hall and Park Company (Limited). The capital to be raised was fixed at £12,000, in 40,000 guinea shares. The shares were to be divided into three classes, called respectively A, B, and C; the A shares to be proprietary shares, entitling the holder to personal admission; the B shares to be donations given by gentlemen desirous of aiding the movement, and to be held for the purpose of ultimately purchasing the other shares, and thus make the park a free public park for the use of the town; the C shares were simply dividend shares. The plan was published, and met with considerable approval. The work was, however, comparatively slow; and the gentlemen who initiated it now called in the help of the working men to aid them in their undertaking. From this moment the present success of the movement may be dated.

On Friday, the 26th of June, 1857, a meeting of working men was held in the committee-room of the Townhall, under the presidency of Mr. George Dawson. It was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting. Delegates had been sent from all the large manufactories promising help in so desirable a work. A committee of twenty-four working men, with Mr. Dawson for chairman, and Mr. J. A. Langford for vice-chairman, was appointed, to co-operate with the gentlemen who had begun the movement, and all present pledged themselves to take shares, and to use all their energies in saving Aston Hall and Park. Unfortunately the two committees continued to work separately, and the progress made was comparatively small. On July the 21st a town meeting was held, at which John Ratcliff, Esq. (Mayor), presided, and many of the ministers, bankers, and manufacturers took part. The whole number of applications for shares was not, however, more than for 9000, and the time allowed by the proprietors for entering into contract was expired. Additional time was now applied for and granted, and the working men's committee began to look about them as to the best means of attaining their object. All the preliminary expenses had been borne or guaranteed by the gentlemen; but, of course, there would be an end to this. The question was now, how to raise a fund to carry on the work begun. No deposit had been asked or taken from the applicants for shares for fear the object should not be attained. The success of the fêtes of last year came to their minds, and they resolved to hold one this year to help in saving the place in which it would be held. The proprietors granted the use of the grounds, and the working men's committee gave up all their nights, and dinner-hours, and every leisure moment which they could command, to get up this fête. For three weeks they thus toiled, asking for no outer help; and on Monday, the 17th of August, the great event came off. It was a success. Notwithstanding their complete inexperience in such matters, the shortness of time allowed to make all their arrangements, the heavy price they had to pay for all the work done and all the amusements provided, more than £600 were realised. They threw

up their hats, and shouted a hearty "Hurrah!" at this result, for victory seemed already theirs.

But "victory" was not yet attained, and more difficulties had to be overcome before that blessed and talismanic word could be truly uttered. The second extension of time had passed, and only some nine thousand shares had been applied for, and no contract had been entered into. The proprietors now considered themselves free to do what they pleased with the estate, and Birmingham's hope of having a park seemed indefinitely deferred. Once more the working men came to the rescue. They wrote to the proprietors, requesting permission to send a deputation to confer with them upon a new arrangement. This was also granted; and seven of their body went, on Saturday, September 19, to Warwick, and, after a short interview with Messrs. Greaves and Greenway, concluded a fresh and satisfactory arrangement. They were to have until Christmas, 1857, to get off new shares, and to test the *bonâ fide* character of those already applied for. At Christmas the contract was to be entered into, or the matter finally abandoned. Upon entering into contract the sum of £3500 was to be paid, and two years allowed for the completion of the purchase. But, as the proprietors would not treat with a limited liability company, the names of responsible gentlemen had to be obtained who, in conjunction with themselves, would be the contractors. With this result the deputation returned to report to their committee.

A new method of procedure was now adopted. There was enough money in the bank to pay all the expenses which had been or would be incurred until Christmas. The two committees were now amalgamated; an office in the central part of the town was opened; Mr. J. A. Langford was requested to act as secretary pro tem., and a call for a deposit of two shillings per share was made, with the guarantee that it should be returned without deduction, unless the contract was entered into. Henry Thring, Esq., barrister-at-law, was employed to draw up the memorandum and articles of association, which he has done in a most painstaking, skilful, and admirable manner, providing for all the peculiarities of such an undertaking as only a first-class lawyer could do. It is a model of a deed. Thus a new impetus was given to the movement. Before Christmas the shares applied for exceeded 20,000, and over 2000 of these were Bs, or donations. Two calls had been made, and the working men brought their money with a willing promptitude which proved how earnest was their desire to save Aston Hall and Park. Some of the first men in the town had consented to join with them as contractors, and at Christmas they were ready to enter into contract.

They have now entered into contract; have paid the first deposit of £3500; are allowed till April, 1860, to complete the purchase; are to have the possession of hall and park during that time, at the nominal rental of twenty shillings per annum; and on Tuesday, the 16th of February, 1858, the contractors took formal possession of the place. John Ratcliff, Esq., Mayor, as was fitting, presided; and the little company was admirably addressed on their work by the still hale and genial descendant of the Holte family—C. H. Bracebridge, Esq., of Atherstone Hall, to whose untiring zeal, and liberal personal and pecuniary help, the town of Birmingham is largely indebted in this successful movement.

In this manner, then, have a people bought a park. There are more than four thousand holders of A shares who are working men. It is more than probable that before this time next year that number will be doubled. Thus will they have provided for themselves and families a perpetual place for healthy recreation and harmless enjoyment. It is intended to make good use of the hall; and in time to have a museum, a picture gallery, a constant exhibition of local manufactures, and other kindred attractions. For all these arrangements committees have been elected, and they are now at work. To all these the artisan and mechanic will have access. In the bright summer Sunday afternoons he, his wife and children, can ramble over those beautiful grounds, under those magnificent avenues, getting health and strength, and pure enjoyment. In the bright summer evenings, and Saturday half-holidays, he and his children can get full development of chest, and lungs, and muscle, by indulging in quoits, in football, or in cricket. In the winter time he and his may get knowledge, and wisdom, and good, and pure and holy thoughts, by studying the works of nature, and of genius and of skill, which will be deposited in those venerable old rooms. All this, too, will be sweetened by the thought that he has made some sacrifice, given up some indulgence and comfort, to procure it; and his feelings of independence and manliness will be strengthened, his belief in the power of self-help and self-reliance increased, his confidence in his fellow-man improved, and his whole moral nature become a gainer. Thus benefits which he little anticipated when he made up his mind to save a guinea for the purchase of Aston Hall and Park will follow, and every mechanic may learn the good old truth, that he who sows in love and trust shall reap a hundredfold. So, many fold, may every one reap who has helped in this good work.

We have now completed our little narrative, and told the people of England how the people of Birmingham bought a hall and park. We trust that this example will not be without its imitators, and that many more instances of such combinations for similar undertakings will make glad the hearts of all who desire the social amelioration of the working millions of this very hard-working country.

The movement for the purchase of Aston Hall and Park has found in the Mayor of Birmingham a steady and active friend. To Mr. Ratcliff the town is indebted for the visit of the Queen and her Royal Consort Prince Albert to inaugurate this People's Park—at once a graceful compliment and a happy omen.

THE AMERICAN HORSE "BLACK EAGLE."

The Alhambra, Leicester-square, has proved so successful since Messrs. Howes and Cushing have converted it into the "Great United States' Circus" that probably it will retain for a long time its present form. Chief among the renowned four-footed performers in this circus is the American trick-horse Black Eagle; and this fine specimen of the equine race fully justifies its title of "The Horse of Beauty." He is fifteen hands and a half high, and seven years old. His sire is Black Hawk, the celebrated American trotter.

Black Eagle, among his many accomplishments, waltzes, polkas, imitates the camel of the desert, and stands erect upon his hind legs; indeed, his various performances, under the direction of Mr. John H. Murray, are marvellous for their dexterity and grace.

At a private performance recently given at Howes and Cushing's Circus, and which was honoured by the presence of Royalty, Black Eagle was the principal attraction. There were present on that occasion her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Leiningen; and attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Lord Bateman, the Hon. General Gay, and the Hon. Colonel Ponsonby.

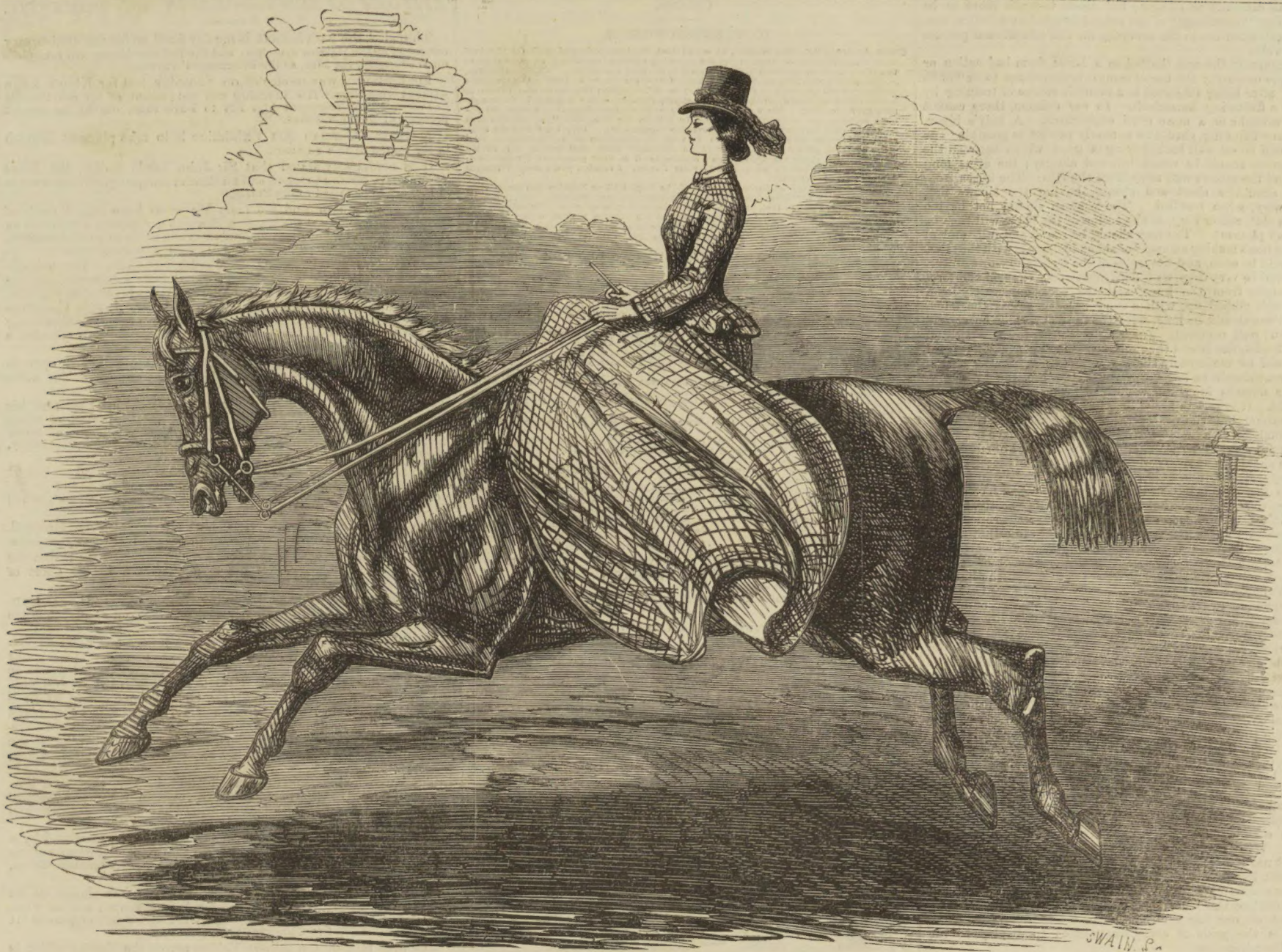
A YOUNG HERO.—At the assault of Jhansi, one officer, a mere boy, as the ladder broke, sprang at the battlement, clutched it, and, active as a cat, obtained a footing on the wall. There, attacked by dozens, he stood at bay, cutting down every man who approached, till his men, furious at his danger, scrambled up the remaining ladder, and cleared off his assailants with the bayonet. This young hero, as we learn from a letter in the *Times*, was Charles Edmund Webber, Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers—a company of which corps he accompanied to Bon bay in April, 1857, and with which he has been constantly employed in the operations under Sir Hugh Rose.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—A handsome silver goblet and cover, of elegant design and workmanship, has been presented by the non-commissioned officers of Chatham Garrison to Sergeant-Major J. Bramall, 1st Battalion, on the occasion of his retirement from the 1st Battalion to receive a staff appointment, as a mark of the respect in which he is held by the whole of the non-commissioned officers of the corps.

COURTS OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—It appears, from a return issued on Tuesday morning to the House of Lords, that the number of causes now pending in the Court of Probate is 139. The average daily number of grants of probate and administration in London from the 5th of March, since which time the numbers of grants have been accurately kept, is upwards of 51; and the average daily number of certificates, 68. The number of causes now pending in the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes is 130, and the number of bills of costs taxed by the registrar, 5.



THE AMERICAN HORSE "BLACK EAGLE," AT THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



RIDING FOR LADIES.—MISS GILBERT

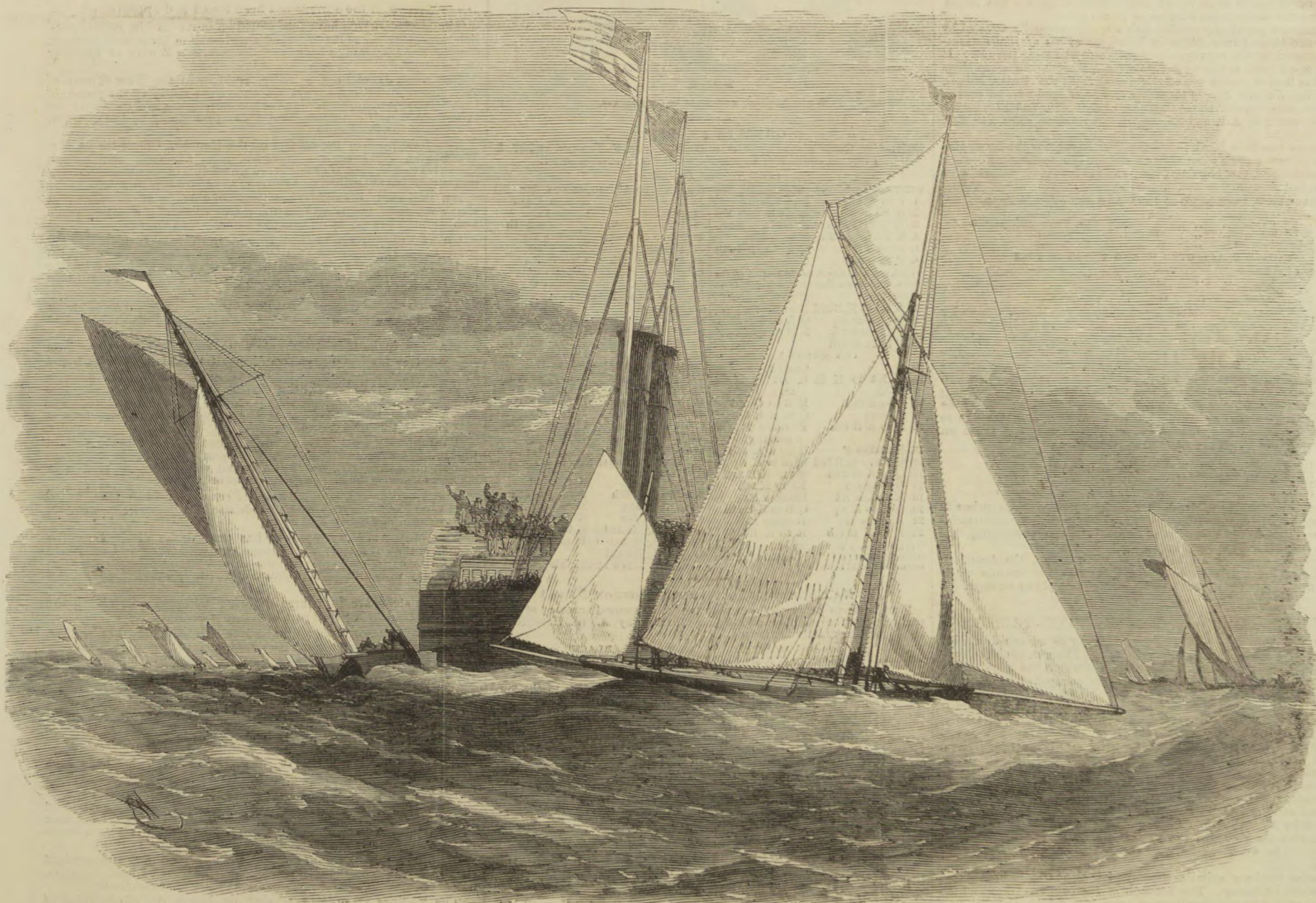
THE art of riding is nowadays considered one of the necessary accomplishments of a lady, and, as a health-giving exercise, cannot be too highly extolled or too much encouraged. Independently of its beneficial effect upon mind and body, most women look well on horseback.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever;

and, although the quotation be somewhat hackneyed, it is nevertheless a truth; and we are amongst those who believe it to be our duty to make the best of all the good which is around us, and to seek for blameless pleasure wherever it can be found.

As the safety and enjoyment of our fair countrywomen are largely

concerned in the matter, we have devoted a few words to what a lady's riding-horse should be when properly broken for her secure service and pleasure. The wonderful discovery of Mr. Rarey for the subjugation of the horse (and to which already we have borne personal testimony) has rendered the preliminary course of training a



ZILLAH.

GNOME.

THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH: THE "GNOME" AND THE "ZILLAH" ROUNDING OFF SCUTSEND. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

matter of small difficulty or danger; but there is much more to be done in the after "handling" of the animal devoted to a lady's use, and it is to call attention to the necessity for this educational process that we now write.

It is too frequently the case that when a horse, from bad action or inferior form, is unworthy the use of man, it is considered to be "fit to carry a lady" after being subjected to a month's course of training by a groom with a fluttering horsecloth. In our opinion, there cannot be a greater mistake or a more cruel experiment. A lady's horse, according to our thinking, should be as nearly perfect as possible. The shoulders should be set well back, having a good width between the blades; the points should be round, but not clumsy; the arms long and strong, and the elbows well away from the ribs. The knees, from the fetlocks, should be short and strong, having the sinews flat, strong, and wiry, when handled. The pastern should not be too upright to the feet, rather long, as the action of the horse will then be very elastic and pleasant. The foot should be round and full, and of equal sides, the hoofs making an angle of about 45 degrees with the soles. The heels should be open, and the soles of the feet hollow or concave. The chest should be very deep, with deep heart-ribs; the arm and fore-leg quite straight from the knee, and the back moderately long, straight, and well ribbed up, with a good breadth across the loins. The hind quarters should be long, with the hip-bones wide apart, and not angular, but well rounded. The thighs ought to be long and strong to the hocks, the hocks themselves developing great strength. The neck should be moderately short and muscular, having a thin ridge; the throat should be large, the width between the jaws very great, and the nostrils long and wide, the lining membrane being fine, and elastic. It is rare to find all these points of excellence combined in one animal, but the nearer the approximation to them the better the animal. But a horse with all the form we have described may be, like a powerful savage, dangerous from the want of education. A lady's horse should be so schooled that a word controls it; its paces should be easy, regular, and elegant; its whole contour in accordance with the graceful being it has the privilege to serve; and it may be received as a fact that no horse can be perfectly broken for a lady's riding but by a lady; and, as few of our fair equestrians possess the necessary nerve and knowledge, we desire to call attention to the possibility of having this required training done for them. Miss Reynolds, we believe, is very successful in her treatment of horses, and is certainly a first-rate rider, but we are not certain whether she devotes herself simply to the breaking of horses, or combines that process with instruction in the art of riding. As a breaker of horses only, that accomplished horsewoman Miss Gilbert (see Illustration) stands deservedly unrivalled: she has the finest seat and lightest hand of any rider we have known, and her performances with the Queen's hounds are not likely to be forgotten by those who have witnessed them. The perfect command which she has over her horse when going the pace, her graceful and composed manner when taking a jump, remove all fear for the intrepid rider, and afford to the spectator a pleasure only known to the true sportsman. Without wishing to derogate from the abilities of other ladies who have devoted themselves to the training of horses, we feel bound, in justice to Miss Gilbert, to say, most unpromising animals which have passed under her tuition have become safe and pleasant to ride. But it is the horse of breed and high courage that she should be called upon alone to treat, for her admirable lightness of hand and power of control must necessarily produce a degree of perfection in the management of the animal which would be partially wasted on a horse of inferior qualifications. With such instructresses as those we have named (and we doubt not but there are many others), we think it becomes a duty to submit horses intended for the use of ladies to at least a preliminary examination as to their fitness for the duty assigned them, and we suggest this from a sincere desire to add to the safety and enjoyment of our fair countrywomen, whose unrivalled grace and beauty it is the pride of every Englishman to display to the greatest possible advantage.

We may add that Miss Gilbert was one of the earliest pupils of Mr. Rarey, and practises herself that gentleman's admirable system with unflinching success.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

ON Monday last the first match of the season took place of this distinguished club. The extreme fineness of the weather, and the celebrity the club has attained, produced a very large assemblage of visitors; but it was to be regretted that the entry list was not larger, considering the amount and number of prizes given.

The increased popularity of this club was unequivocally attested by the large and elegant assemblage on board the *Prince of Wales* steamboat, chartered for the conveyance of members and their friends. It completely eclipsed anything before seen. Besides the assemblage there, a fine fleet of yachts was afloat; among them the *Avalon*, *Eclipse*, *Romp*, *Wing*, *Zuleika*, *Star of the Night*, the *Mars*, and several others. The prizes were respectively of the value of £40, £20, and £10, for the first class; and £30, £10, and £5, for the second class. The £40, £30, and £20 in plate.

The course was from Erith round the Nore Light, for the larger vessels; and from the same place to Southend for the smaller craft—both classes finishing at the starting place, and the following yachts were entered to sail:—

FIRST CLASS, EXCEEDING 20 TONS, AND NOT OVER 30 TONS.				
Stations.	Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	
No. 1.	Gnome	24 ..	Mr. Aroedeckne (Commodore).	
No. 2.	Zillah	22 ..	Mr. Kirbiss.	
No. 3.	Phantom	27 ..	Mr. S. Lane.	
SECOND CLASS, OVER 10 AND UNDER 20 TONS.				
Stations.	Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	
No. 1.	Kitten	13 ..	Mr. Leech.	
No. 2.	Aroeanant	13 ..	Mr. Legg.	
No. 3.	Wanderer	11 ..	Mr. Moss.	

At 11.51.15 the signal was fired for starting. The *Kitten* was under canvas and under way first, the *Phantom* and others quickly following. The wind was from the N.E., blowing very freshly, and gave the yachts so much work in getting down that it was found necessary to shorten the distance, and between Leigh and Southend the accompanying steamer stopped, and fired a gun for the first class yachts to round her. The smaller class rounded a boat left two miles above.

The course back was smooth enough; it was all running; and, by the aid of balloon jibs, they spanked up at an amazing rate, in the course of which the *Zillah* and *Gnome* had alternate leads, and made an interesting race of it. They finished as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Phantom (winner of the first class)	5 14 0
Kitten (winner of second class)	5 11 30
Zillah	6 15 0
Gnome	6 17 40

The worthy Commodore, Mr. A. Aroedeckne, presented the prizes to the successful candidates, with appropriate speeches. The commissariat department, under the direction of Mr. Watt, was everything that could be desired, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

Amongst the company on board was Mr. Hartley, the American Consul, in honour of whom the American flag waved at the fore, while the Commodore's, as usual, was hoisted at the main of the steamer.

RUSSIAN TROPHY AT STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

WE give a representation of the Russian Trophy as mounted and inclosed at Stoke-upon-Trent a few weeks ago. The gun is placed on a stone platform, as shown in the Illustration, in which the Royal arms, in Minton's tiles, is inserted. On the stone parapet an ornamental railing of a handsome pattern is placed, and at each angle of the square of the platform a pillar in cast-iron rises, to carry the wrought-iron scrollwork, which was manufactured by Mr. Haslam, of Derby, and is an excellent specimen of the old art of ironworking, now so extensively superseded by the process of casting. All the ironwork is coloured in imitation of Florentine bronze, and richly gilt in the more decorative parts of the design. The whole is surmounted by a large globe lamp, which forms the principal feature of the construction, as the erection, being placed at the junction of three streets, requires a prominent and well-adapted mode of lighting. The trophy was inaugurated by Mr. Alderman Copeland, one of the members for the borough, who also defrayed the expenses connected with mounting the piece. The work was designed and carried out under Mr. Edgar, architect.

A Russian trophy of a similar character has also recently been placed at Richmond, in Surrey. The borough of Margate has likewise been presented with a 32-pounder Russian prize gun, which General Peel has consented to have mounted at Woolwich Arsenal, and forwarded to the Mayor and Corporation, to be placed in the Fort Promenade.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The meeting, as we advised, has been postponed until the 24th and three succeeding days of August; and the following circular, containing an intimation to this effect, has been published by the secretary to the local committee:—"Chess Association, 11 Waterloo-street, Birmingham, May 28th, 1858.—Dear Sir,—The local committee have not yet received any reply to their invitation to Mr. Morphy; they have also reason to believe that a later period of the year will enable them to secure a much better attendance at the meeting. These considerations have determined them to postpone the general meeting, and to decide that it shall be held on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th days of August next (instead of June, as previously announced). They trust that the alteration in the time of meeting will not prevent the attendance of any gentleman who proposed being present at the earlier period originally fixed, and that it will enable them to make, at her arrangements contemplated in their prospectus for the June meeting, or other equally acceptable to their friends. I remain, yours truly, WILLIAM RICHARD WILLS, Secretary."

R. M., Glasgow.—A very similar modification of the English Chess Notation was proposed in a little work entitled "Chess Exemplified in a concise and easy Notation," &c., published by Longman and Co., in 1842, but it found no favour with chess-players. The only change, indeed, at all admissible would be to that known as the German system, which in many respects is preferable to our method; but this change, it must be recollected, would have the serious effect of rendering almost valueless the whole Chess literature of this country for the last fifty years!

L. N. N.—The game between an amateur of St. George's and two country opponents, if it were not in other respects unpublizable, is rendered useless by Black's egregious blunder at move 6.

A. JOURNAL, Cambridge.—1. It shall be examined. 2. A problem should be solved, like any position occurring in actual play, without moving the men.

PHILO-CHESS.—We shall probably be enabled next week to publish the heads at least of the official programme about to be issued by the committee appointed to carry out the great meeting at Birmingham.

A COMPETITOR.—The regulations in regard to the Chess Problem tourney at the forthcoming gathering will no doubt be the same as those on previous occasions—each competitor to send in a given number of problems (four or six probably) of not less than three and not more than four moves each, and the composer of the best problem will be entitled to the prize.

A. K., Smethwick.—The game in parts is interesting; but, taken as a whole, it is much below the average of games played by correspondence.

HERI KLING.—If we mistake not, the key which you furnish to the well-known position sent has already been published.

W. Mexico; C. H. S., New York; De R., Brussels; De R., Paris, D., Rome, replied to by post.

C. S. L.—A charming conception, but "suicidal problems" are not at all to the taste of ordinary readers. Send it to the Editor of the *America Chess Monthly*.

L. D.—Look again with more attention.

R. FANTOR.—The cause of the delay in the publication of the book of the American Chess Congress we are unacquainted with.

L. B. L. G.—It has been determined, we understand, by the local committee of the approaching meeting that no portion of the funds are to be devoted to the payment of the leading visitors' travelling expenses; but that the whole, with the exception of the ordinary outlay, shall be expended on prizes to be contended for by the members of the association.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 745.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Q 7th. B takes P (dis. ch—best). 2. Kt to Q 6th. Anything.

And White mates in two more moves, play as Black may.

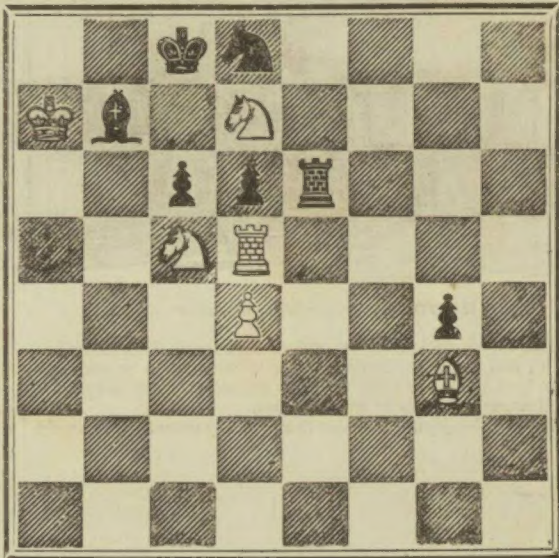
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 746.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Q 7th. K moves. 3. Q Mates.
2. R to Q 5th. K takes R.

PROBLEM NO. 747.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Instructive Game played by Messrs. D. W. FISKE, F. PERRIN, and W. I. FULLER, consulting together against Mr. PAUL MORPHY.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (The Allies). BLACK (Mr. M.).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. K Kt to K B 3rd. Q Kt to Q B 3rd.
3. K B to Q B 4th. K Kt to K B 3rd.
4. K Kt to Kt 5th. P to Q 4th.
5. P takes P. Q Kt to Q R 4th.
6. P to Q 3rd.
(This is a deviation from the routine of the books, which prescribe—6. B to Q Kt 5th ch.)
7. P to K 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
8. K Kt to K B 3rd. P to K 5th.
9. Q to K 2nd. Q Kt takes B.
10. P takes Kt. K B to Q B 4th.
11. P to K R 3rd.
(The best move.)
12. K Kt to K R 3rd. K Kt to K R 2nd.
13. B to K 3rd. K B to Q 3rd.
14. Castles. Q to K 5th.
15. P to K B 4th. P takes P (in passing).
16. Kt takes P. Q to K R 4th.
17. Q Kt to Q B 3rd. K R to K sq.
18. Q to K B 2nd. Kt to K B 3rd.
19. B to Q 4th. Kt to K 5th.
20. Kt takes Kt. R takes Kt.
21. R takes K sq. Q B to K B 4th.
22. R takes R. B takes R.
23. K to K R 4th. R to K B sq.
(This is very unlike Mr. Morphy's customary style of play. He should rather have advanced P to K B 4th.)
WHITE (The Allies). BLACK (Mr. M.).
23. P to Q B 5th. K B to K 4th.
24. B takes B. Q takes B.
25. P to Q B 4th. P to K Kt 4th.
26. Kt to K B 3rd. B takes Kt.
27. P takes B. R to K sq.
28. P to K B 4th. Q to K 6th.
29. P takes P. P takes P.
30. Q takes Q. R takes Q.
31. K to Kt 2nd. K to Kt 2nd.
32. P to Q 6th. P takes P.
33. P takes P. R to Q 6th.
34. P to Q B 5th. K to Kt 3rd.
35. R to K B 3rd. R to Q 7th (ch).
36. K to Kt 3rd. P to K B 4th.
37. R to Q Kt 3rd. P to K B 5th (ch).
38. K to B 3rd. R to K R 7th.
39. P to Q 7th. R takes K R P (ch).
40. K to K 4th. R to K R sq.
41. R takes P. K to B 3rd.
42. R to Q B 7th. K to K 2nd.
43. R to Q B 8th. R to Q sq.
44. R takes R.
(P to Q B 6th would have been a shorter road to victory.)
45. P to Q B 6th. P takes R.
46. K to Q 5th. K to K 2nd.
47. K to K 4th. K to Q sq.
48. P to Q Kt 3rd. K to K 2nd.
49. P to Q R 3rd. K to Q sq.
50. P to Kt 4th.
And Black struck his flag.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Permit me to point out an exception to the general accuracy of your problems in the instance of Enigma, No. 1069, by A. W. Hendrie, in which, if Black, after the moves—

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt from Q R 3rd to Q Kt 5th (ch). B takes Kt.
2. Kt to Q B 8th (ch).

play 2. K to Q Kt sq. it is impossible to mate him according to the conditions annexed. Nor is this the only fault with which your contributor is chargeable. If you will be at the trouble of referring to page 404 of Pohlman's "Tabular Demonstrations," you will find nearly the identical position given as a three-move problem, and, curiously enough, containing the same defect in the solution as the slightly altered one sent to you by Mr. Hendrie as original.—Yours, &c., ONEIDA.
Utica, United States, May 21, 1858.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1081.—By E. B. Cook, of Hoboken.—*Chess Monthly*.

White: K at K B 6th, Q at Q Kt 5th, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at K R 4th, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K B 6th and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1082.—By T. M. Brown, of Newark, U.S.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at K R 4th, R at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q B sq, Kt at K 8th; Ps at K B 6th, K 2nd and 7th, and Q B 3rd.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K 8th, Rs at K R 7th and Q R sq, B at K 3rd, Kt at K R 2nd; Ps at K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Thursday, the 24th instant, is the day fixed on for the anniversary ceremony of the Harrow speeches; and the Harrow dinner will take place on Wednesday, the 30th, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Lord Stanley was re-elected on Saturday last for King's Lynn without opposition. His Lordship was not present, as his constituents had considerably requested him not to leave town during the present pressure of public business.

A General German Art Exhibition is to take place at Munich in the course of this summer.

It is confidently stated that Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Jones (of Pantglas), Mr. Christopher, and Sir Charles Knightley, all Conservative M.P.s, are to be raised to the Peerage.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a dinner at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers on Wednesday, the 23rd of June. Several members of the *corps diplomatique*, and a other distinguished persons, are to be amongst the guests.

Friday (last week) was "speech day" at Eton. The school-room was filled with a brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy, and the speeches were delivered in a manner highly creditable to the Etonian youth.

On Saturday last Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. Justice Coleridge were sworn in as Privy Counsellors. Lord Stanley kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Control. Sir Edward attended a Cabinet Council for the first time immediately afterwards.

Chatsworth House and grounds are once more thrown open to the public, the Duke of Devonshire following the example of his noble predecessor.

George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Hall, has presented his museum to the Leeds Philosophical Society. It is the result of many years' collection, and includes several hundred specimens of birds, shells, fossils, coins, antiques, and minerals, some of them of great rarity, and most of them of great value.

Mr. Duncombe, the new Dean of York, was installed on Saturday. The act of admission was accompanied with the delivery of a bible and bread. Subsequently a distribution of wine and cakes took place in the Chapterhouse.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2036, of which 759 were new cases.

The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"We are informed that the case of the ex-King of Delhi has been forwarded to the Court of Directors for final decision."

It is stated from Athens that King Otho is going to Kissengen, and will have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon at Munich in the course of the summer.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2774; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3242; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 763; one students' evening, Wednesday, 96: total, 6875.

On Sunday a French refugee (Dr. Queval) was buried at Paddington Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of his Republican brethren. Louis Blanc delivered an oration over the grave of the departed.

There have been fresh misunderstandings with the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Aden, resulting in a sort of the garrison, a conflict, and a return to camp.

The Russian Government have had built in this country a life-boat on the plan of that now successfully used by the Royal National Life-boat Institution. If capsize she will right herself immediately, and will clear herself in twenty seconds of all seas she may ship.

Early on Saturday morning week the metropolis was visited by a fearful thunderstorm. On the Thursday and Friday previous various districts in England received a similar visitation. At Abingdon, Berks, twenty-five sheep and lambs were killed.

The newly-elected Grand Council of Berne has chosen as its President M. Niggeler, a member of the Liberal party; and as Vice-President M. Kurz, a Conservative. There are in the Grand Council 111 Liberals and ninety-five Conservatives.

The first tube of the Albert Bridge across the Tamar, which is to connect the counties of Devon and Cornwall, has been lifted to its required height. The other tube for the eastern side is rapidly progressing.

The number of patients under treatment during last week at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, was 1226, of which 151 were new cases.

The election auditor has recently made his return of the expenses incurred by Lord Henley and Colonel Cartwright in contesting the representation of South Northamptonshire. The expenditure on account of the former amounted to £5024 9s. 6d., and of the latter to £4069 0s. 6d.

The railway of the Piræus has been tested and approved of.

The Horse Guards have lately made a move in the right direction by clothing one of the West India regiments in loose wide trousers, coming in and fastening a little below the knee, *a la Zouave* or *Chasseur de Vincennes*.

Last week Janet Ross, spinster, residing in the New Town of Tain, died at the advanced age of 105. She was a native of the parish of Creich, Sutherlandshire. During the last forty years she resided in the same room in Hartfield-street, Tain. Except a failing in her eyesight, she retained her faculties to the last.

The fees paid to the officers of the House of Commons by Mr. Washington Wilks on his liberation, after five days' confinement, amounted to £12. Mr. Wilks defended his conduct in the matter in a very eloquent speech at Carlisle, on Friday, to an enthusiastic meeting.

An important discovery has just been made at Florence: a simple workman has found out the means of making aluminium in a manner much less expensive than has hitherto been known.

On Thursday week, as the 6.15 a.m. train from London was approaching Rugby, a second-class passenger was seized with a fit, and fell in the carriage. On arriving at the station he was removed from the carriage, and while the employes of the company were taking him to the nearest hotel he expired.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for the week were 718,168 lb., which is a decrease of 45,920 lb., compared with the previous statement.

Mr. Hodge, the Genoa journals state, embarked at that port, on the evening of the 26th ult., on board the British steamer *Tenerife*, bound for England.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* published on Saturday last contains a Royal proclamation for the election of a representative peer of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Morton, deceased. The election is to take place at Holyrood on the 29th inst.

The following Post Office notification has just been issued:—"On the 1st July next, and thenceforward, the postage on all newspapers sent abroad must, like the postage on inland newspapers, be prepaid in stamps, otherwise the newspapers will not be forwarded."

The Government emigrant-ship *Frenchman*, 1155 tons, sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday week for Adelaide, South Australia, with 416 men, women, and children on board.

The Mayor of Coventry, who has excited the displeasure of a portion of the community by his attempt to remove a fair from its old site, which he desires to convert into an ornamental plantation, was on Wednesday week assailed with groans and yells by a crowd of about 2000 persons.

Active steps are in course of being taken for obtaining the Citadel of Hull for a public park or place of recreation.

On Sunday night a man named Rea, his wife, and her brother, Michael Kelly, who had been up the river in a small boat, were attempting to pass under Westminster-bridge, when the boat ran against one of the piles of the bridge and capsized. Rea and his wife were rescued by a waterman named Phelps, but Kelly was drowned.

Mr. Rarey returned to town on Saturday last from a short visit to Liverpool and Manchester, where the exhibitions of his new theory of horse-taming was attended with its usual success. Mr. Rarey has since left town for Edinburgh, but expects to meet his London friends again on the 19th inst.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Germanic Diet, that body gave its sanction to the proposition of the Grand Duchy of Baden for the construction of a bridge over the Rhine between Kehl and Strasbourg.

On Tuesday twenty-five gentlemen recently called to the bar by various Inns of Court attended at the Court of Queen's Bench, and took the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration required of them before practicing as gentlemen learned in the law.

Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P., one of the "Independent Opposition," was offered the commission of the peace by Lord Eglinton, but has declined it lest his independence should be compromised.

The Marines at present serving on board the *dépôt* ships of steam reserve are ordered to return to head-quarters, and their places to be supplied by seamen pensioners.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET.
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A drawing sent post-free.
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AT A SINGULARLY LOW PRICE.
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The additional charge for making the Bodice, One Shilling.
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A drawing sent post-free.
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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Needle of Paris, with the new detachable needle. Price 1s. 6d., by post 14 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.
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OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RAYBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and richly stocked, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years.
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Rich Checked Silks at .. 1 7 9 .. 1 15 9
Rich Checked Silks at .. 1 9 6 .. 2 0 0
Rich Bayadere Silks at .. 1 10 9 .. 2 2 0
Rich Plain Silks at .. 1 5 9 .. 1 15 6
Rich Plain Silks at .. 1 7 9 .. 1 17 9
Rich Plain Silks at .. 1 9 6 .. 2 0 0
Rich Plain Silks at .. 1 12 9 .. 2 5 6
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This beautiful novelty in flounced Parasol, price 10s. 6d., designed for the Horticultural Fêtes and Crystal Palace Flower Shows, can be procured only of the Patentees, RUMBLELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

THE ROBE PLASTIQUE!!!
Price £1 11s. 6d. The texture is of real Mohair and Silk. Designed by, and to be procured only at, RUMBLELL and OWEN'S.
Price £1 15s. 6d., is of glassy appearance; being perfectly transparent, of barège texture, but much more durable, with two deep flounces. Designed by, and to be procured only at, RUMBLELL and OWEN'S.

N.B. LADIES are respectfully requested
to write for Patterns, Postage-free, of the New Silks, Muslins, Barèges, Dress Fabrics, &c., &c., as Messrs. K. and O.'s, in order to avoid Ladies the annoyance and expense of back postage, require these Patterns to be returned to them which may be selected from the numerous assortment sent.
Address, RUMBLELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

HODGE and LOWMAN beg to inform their
Patrons and the Public that the whole of their Departments are now supplied with a greater variety of Novelties than usual, suitable for the present season.
ARGYLE HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

BEST FRENCH BARÈGES, 8d. a yard.
Balzarines, 6d. (the newest patterns).
Flounced Barèges and Balzarines.
Beautiful Chints Colours, from 18s. 6d. the Robe.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW ORGANDI MUSLINS,
By the yard, and Flounced.
All of the most recherché and distinguished character.
From 10s. 6d. the Robe.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING MUSLINS, 4d. a yard.
Balzarines and Barèges, 6d.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!
The best Alpines Kid, 1s. 6d. per pair.
The best Grenoble, 2s. 10s. 6d. half-dozen.
The very best Paris, 2s. 7d. per pair; 31s. dozen.
Black, White, and Coloured.
A sample pair sent for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, W.

READY-MADE MUSLINS,
Cambrics,
Braided Lawns, Barèges, and Balzarines,
With Jaquettes complete,
from 6s. 6d. the Robe.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS
Pretty neat patterns in all colours, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate experienced artists, in two or three Flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 10s. 6d.
For Mourning the same price.
Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist, and length of skirt is required to ensure a perfect fit.
Patterns sent post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS.—This much-admired dress is made up in a very elegant and pretty style, in Plain Double Skirt, and Flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket. Price 7s. 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use, in either plain or printed "ambrosia."
Country orders punctually attended to, with the measurement.
Patterns sent post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FRENCH FLOUNCED BARÈGES.—Several Cases of very beautiful French Flounced Barèges have just been received from our Paris Agent. No. 1, 12s. 10d.; No. 2, 18s. 9d.; No. 3, very superb goods, exquisitely light, with rich satin flounces, in all colours, 22s. 6d., 18 yards.
Patterns sent post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

MARCELLA, Holland, and Lace JACKETS.
Our new registered Self-expanding Jacket, which is extremely lady-like, and will fit any figure, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d.
Buff and Coloured ditto, 6s. 9d.
Our new French Shape Holland Jacket, price 4s. 9d.
White and Black Lace Jackets, price 14s. 9d.
Drawings sent post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

M A N T L E S.
Our new Paris Mantles, in rich Black, Brown, or Albert Blue Glacé Silk, elaborately trimmed with either Fringe or Lace. Price 21s.
The Scarborough Hooded Cloak for the seaside, price 10s. 9s.
Drawings sent post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
This very useful article beautifully embroidered with the Christian name, forming a neat and inexpensive present, price 1s. 6d. by post, 1s. 7d. the half-dozen, by post, 6s. 9d.
Post-office orders to be made payable on the Holborn Branch to William Boyce, Manager.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

DRESSES for the SEASIDE and TOURIST.
They are composed of French Lawn, or the new Indian Glacé, of a very simple and chaste design, with Loose Jackets, and made expressly for the Tourist, Seaside, and Promenade, in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered.
Orders from the country, length of skirt and round the shoulders.
Price 15s. 6d. and 21s.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED
DRESS.—This very fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined, and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice, Price 12s. 9d.
A drawing of the Dress sent post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.—LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, have just exposed for Sale their Novelties for the Season, comprising Silk Stuffs, Lace, Indian and French Cashmeres, Printed and Piqué Muslins, Fancy Stuffs of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Burnous, &c.
The successive aggrandisements of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouses at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cashmeres, is marked in plain figures.
La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Cashmere, Aachen, and Chantilly, for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cashmeres, and Lace, but they have no successors for sale in any country whatever.

BALZARINE MUSLINS, printed for the
coming Warm Weather, just bought at less than half price. The colours are beautiful and perfectly fast. Price 6s. 11d. the dress. They cost the manufacturers 10s. Patterns free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant, 52, Oxford-street.

MRS. RISBEE, BERLIN WOOL WARE-
HOUSE, 54, Westminster-by-bridge-road, has just received some Gentlemen's handsome worked SLIPPERS, 5s. pair. Also some elegantly worked BLACKS, 10s. pair; or free by post, 6d. extra.

ZYBELINE.—This now universally approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Women's Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender.
Sole Agents for England,
BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Broad-street, Liverpool.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Goods for
1858.—20,000 pieces of Organdi and French Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Dress of eight yards; or any length cut at 4d. per yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. per yard. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.
HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243,
Regent-street, and at the Centre Transept, Crystal Palace, beg to announce that they are now selling off their remaining portion of their SPRING STOCK at a great reduction in price.

LADIES, WRITE for PATTERNS of
the New Fabrics for
Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses,
and save
50 per cent
in your Purchases.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

SEASIDE DRESSES and JACKETS.—
French Lawns,
10s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Tartanella Lawn Robes and Jackets,
10s. 6d. ready for use.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

NEW MANTLES and JACKETS.
Lawn, Marcella, and Cloth Jackets,
5s. to 10s. 6d. each.
Silk and Cloth Mantles,
7s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
Printed Designs sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-st.

BLACK SILKS.—Patterns Post-free.
Glacé Silks,
£1 1s. the Full Dress.
Widows' Silks,
£1 15s. 6d.
Moire Antiques,
£2 15s. 6d.
Flounced Silks,
£2 10s. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SUMMER SILKS.—Patterns Post-free.
Striped and Checked Silks,
£1 1s. the Full Dress.
French Chené Silks,
£1 10s.
Flounced Silks,
£2 2s.
Broadened French Flounced Silks,
£2 15s. 6d.
Moire Antiques,
£3 3s., usually sold at £6 6s.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SUMMER DRESSES.—Patterns Post-free.
Organdi Muslins,
2s. 11d. the Full Dress.
Flounced Jaquettes,
5s. 6d.
Flounced Organdies,
10s. 6d.
Balzarines,
5s. 6d.
Flounced Balzarines,
12s. 6d.
French Brillants,
2s. 9d.
Flounced Brillants,
5s. 6d.
French Barèges,
5s. 6d.
Flounced Barèges,
10s. 6d.
New Chené Silk and Mohair Dresses,
12s. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 99, Gracechurch-street, LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES,
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.
LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 99, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE
GIRLS, 24 Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 24 to 30 Guineas.
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 24 Guineas.
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,
24 Guineas.
Baskets to match, One Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS.
Chamois Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR.

VALENCIENNE LACE.—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples sent post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped and Checked
Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid on all amounts above 25s.

ORIENTAL APPLIQUE PATENTED.—This new and effective Needlework may now be had of all Berlin Repositories in town or country.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED
CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

CLAUSSEN PETTICOATS for the SEA-
SIDE.—These excellent Petticoats (a perfect substitute for Flannel, and ready made) can be obtained only of the Manufacturers, PHILIPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic Institution. Prices 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.

FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER
—from Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manse and Grange—from Palaces and Parks, and Cottages and Halls, and homes of every class throughout the land. Notes of Approval are from day to day received by Messrs. MARION and MAITLAND, expressing admiration of the style, quality, fit, and comfort of the RESILIENT BODICE, CORSALETTI DI MEDICI, and LA PRIMA DONNA LORSEI. These notes, their own evidence of veracity, are in volumes, open to the inspection of visitors. Enlarged illustrated prospectus, price lists, self-measurement papers, &c., to any lady, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid, or post-free.—Messrs. Marion and Maitland, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.—An early inspection is invited to a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' and Children's HATS and BONNETS. The Princess of Wales and Imperial Turban Hats, the prevailing shapes.—W. SIMMONS, 38, King William-street, City (facing the Monument).

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED
CORAZZA SHIRTS, 31s. 6d. and 42s. the half dozen. Important improvements having been made in these celebrated shirts, gentlemen are respectfully solicited to suspend their orders until they have seen them. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. Book of 40 illustrations and detailed particulars gratis and post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirts-makers, 59, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Established 60 years.

SPORTING SHIRTS, by RODGERS.—New and extraordinary designs, in all colours, including Horses, Dogs, Foxes, Birds, &c. Also a choice of more than 100 new and fashionable Coloured Shirts, in neat and gentlemanly patterns.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirts-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Patterns for selection and book of 80 illustrations sent post-free for two stamps.

SHIRTS.—FLANNEL SHIRTS of every
description, Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns. Measure-papers will be sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 39, Regent-street, London, S.W.

WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
(a warranted), equal to new, to be sold, a great bargain, consisting of a fine walnut top table, on carved pillar and claws; a comfortable chifferoir, with marble slab, and plate glass back and doors; a large size chimney glass, in rich gilt frame; six handsomely-carved walnut chairs, easy-chair, and settee, en suite, covered in rich silk and chintz loose covers; an occasional table; and two fancy chairs. The whole for the low sum of forty guineas. To be seen at H. GREEN and CO.'s, Upholsters, 204, Oxford-street, W.

CITY v. WEST.—Note the Difference.—
P. and S. REYFUS'S FURNITURE, PLATE-GLASS, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, FINSBURY-TERRACE, City-road, from their extensive Wholesale and Export Trade, are enabled to give retail purchasers an immense advantage in price, and offer their unrivalled Drawing-room Suites—rosewood or walnut—for 21s.; also their 25 richly gilt British plate Chimney-glass, size 5 feet by 4 feet. Goods warranted, and exchanged if not approved. Illustrated Books of Prices and Estimates sent, post-free. N.B. Goods delivered free within 100 miles of London.

DOLMAN'S PATENT DRESSING-GLASSES.
These novel Glasses combine all grace with greater usefulness and durability than any hitherto been attained.
They are so constructed as to admit of being heightened or depressed, by means of a rack provided with a ratchet wheel and fall to sustain the glass at the required elevation, and also swivelled to either side; and, in fact, placed in any position that can be required.
The movements are effected with the most perfect ease; and it will be seen on examination that the action cannot lose its efficiency, but, after a lapse of years, will be as perfect as on the first day of using.
The above Glasses are made in Mahogany and other woods, or with enrichments in white, or colour, and gold.
Another feature in the construction is that in a few seconds they can be taken entirely to pieces, in order to pack in a small space for transmission to distances.
The Trade supplied in any part of the United Kingdom.
H. Dolman, Patentee,
Nelson-street, Greenwich, Kent.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-
STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Bed Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Beds, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; Bedsteads from Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham-court-road, W.

RITCHIE'S PATENT GRANULATED
CORK MATTRESSES and BEDS expel Vermin, effectually cure Rheumatism, prevent Cramp, and, by preserving Electricity, promote health and prolong life. The Patent Cork Mattress and Cork Fabric Manufactured, 56, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars.

PATENT SPRING PILLOWS.—These Pillows are strongly recommended by the medical profession for affording ease and comfort to the invalid. List of Prices may be had of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

ORIENTAL MATTINGS.—VINCENT ROBINSON and CO., Importers to her Majesty, invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their beautiful fabrics, calculated for dining and drawing rooms, boudoirs, libraries, &c. Fitted to any plan, at their Warehouse, 33, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, acknowledged for 30 years to be the most effectual remedy produced for Restoring the Hair and Promoting the Growth of Whiskers and Mustaches. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s. Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street, North (seven doors from the Strand).

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.
This scent refreshes the memory and invigorates the brain. Its great volatility cools the surrounding air. 2s. bottle; 10s. cases of six.—2, New Bond-street.

WARM WEATHER.—RIMMEL'S
TOILET VINO is now a perfect luxury. As an adjunct to the daily bath or ablutions, a refreshing perfume, it is quite unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by Perfumers and Chemists.
E. Rimmel, 95, Strand, and Crystal Palace.

WOOD VIOLET SCENT.—H. BREIDEN-
BACH recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural Perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. bottle will verify the fact. Ask for H. Breidenbach's Wood Violet.—157A, New Bond-street, W.

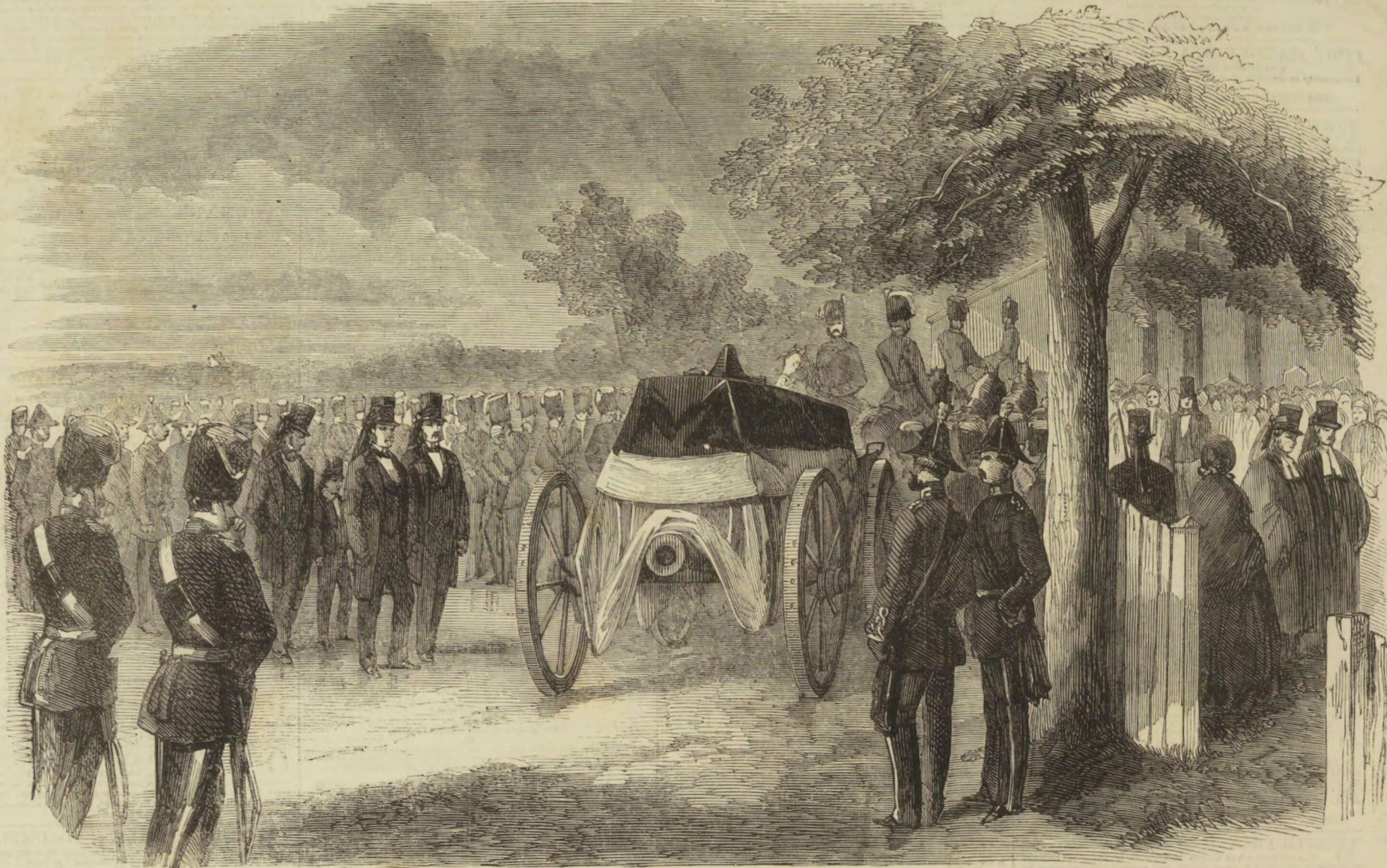
THE RACES AND FETES.
Ladies will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR gratefully refreshing in Preserving the Delicacy and Beauty of the Complexion from the baneful influence of the Sun, Dust, and Wind, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all irritation and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. Freckles, tan, spots, pimples, and discolorations are completely eradicated by the Kalydor, and give place to a delicately clear and fair complexion. In cases of sunburn or stings of insects its virtues have long been acknowledged.
Price 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bottle.
CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the Wrapper of each Bottle, and their signature, A. "Rowland & Sons," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 30, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD-VIOLET
SCENT, price 2s. 6d., genuine from the flowers.—H. BREIDENBACH, Perfumer and Distiller of Flowers to the Queen, 157A, 2, New Bond-street, London.

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR guaranteed in six months by the use of ELLIOTT'S GOLDEN MELBA. This celebrated preparation is unfailing in its stimulating effects on the young and weak hairs, causing them to grow with vigour and rapidly, and the colouring matter to ascend into the tubes where the hair is grey. Price 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s.—T. Elliott, Hairdresser (first floor), 51, Fenchurch-street. Forwarded on receipt of postage-stamp.

DESTROYER OF HAIR, 248, High Holborn
(opposite Peck and Marlow's).—ALEX. ROSE'S DEPILATORY removes the hair from the face and body without cutting the skin. 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, 50 stamps, in blank wrapper.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—A new and original invention of Chemically-prepared WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided, and no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a perfect fit secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—Mr. J. H. B. MCKENZIE, Surgeon-Dentist



FUNERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL MILITARY STOREKEEPER AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT PLUMSTEAD CHURCH.

GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL AT WOOLWICH.

THE whole of the disposable troops in Woolwich Garrison were on Saturday last mustered on parade in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks, consisting of the Horse and Foot Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marines, the East Kent and Oxford Militia Regiments, the Military Train, &c., to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Francis Pellatt, principal Military Storekeeper of Woolwich. They were marched down to the official residence of the deceased at three o'clock, and took up their position in the following order:—The funeral party of 300 men of the Royal Artillery, with arms reversed, formed the advance party, four abreast, and two lines of infantry, wearing their side arms only, were posted upwards of a mile along the Plumstead-road. Colonel Bloomfield, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and senior officer in command, accompanied by the garrison staff, was in attendance, and a large body of officers not on actual duty were also present. A body of 150 police-constables was stationed throughout to preserve order. An immense number of artisans and labourers of the Arsenal, together with a large concourse of other persons, four abreast, assembled in the rear. The immediate friends and colleagues of the deceased ranged themselves in and about the house and courtyard. At four o'clock three rolls of the muffled drums announced that the corpse was being brought forth. Accordingly the coffin, borne on the shoulders of six gunners of the Royal Artillery, was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses on which were laid the cocked hat and sword of the deceased. The mourners and pallbearers having taken up their position, the solemn train commenced its march, the band of the Royal Artillery performing slowly the Dead March in 'Saul.' The various departments of the establishment of which the deceased was one of the principal members were

represented by the respective superintending officers, viz.—Col. Pickering, R.A., secretary of the select committee; Colonel Tulloh, Royal Carriage Department; Colonel Wilmott, Royal Gun Factories; Capt. Boxer, Royal Laboratory; Dr. Parrett and Mr. Coleman, Royal Medical Department; Captain Inglis, R.E., and Mr. Whitaker, Inspector and Surveyor of Works; Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Machinery; Mr. Mal-lalieu, commanding the police district; Mr. Morris and Mr. Parkyn, Deputy and Assistant Storekeepers; and the entire body of officers attached to the establishment.

The entire length of the procession was two miles; and during the route the fronts of the houses were crowded with spectators, whilst the whole of the shops were closed and business entirely suspended. The funeral service was conducted at the old parish church of Plumstead, in the most impressive manner, by the Rev. W. Acworth, Vicar, who was on intimate terms with the deceased, and appeared to be deeply affected. As a token of respect to the deceased the various ships in harbour hoisted their flags half-mast high, and the national standard was in a similar manner hoisted at the Royal Arsenal and other public establishments.

POPLAR HOSPITAL.

THE building below represents one of the most useful of modern charitable institutions in the metropolis. Since the London Hospital was built it has been surrounded for miles by increasing hives of labour, and particularly in the direction of the Docks and building-yards. The late Mr. Samuel Gurney and some other philanthropic gentlemen, seeing that a great number of the most serious accidents occurred at a distance of three miles from the London Hospital, and that during the transit of the patient much pain and injury ensued,

and in many cases loss of life, a committee was formed to remedy the evil. The old Custom House, next the entrance to the East and West India Dock gates, was taken and prepared for the reception of the patients.

The building was opened on the 1st of August, 1855; and every case of accident occurring in the neighbourhood—large numbers of them of the most serious description—has been admitted by day or night, and has received prompt attention. The second dinner in aid of its funds was held at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, on Wednesday week, presided over by Lord Viscount Ingestre, M.P., who was supported by Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.; R. N. Fowles, Esq.; C. Reynolds, Esq.; B. Green, Esq.; C. H. Wigram, Esq.; Henry Green, Esq.; A. S. Ayerton, Esq., M.P., and many highly influential gentlemen. Messrs. Green's band played on the terrace during dinner. The usual toasts were given; and, at the close of the toast of the evening, the hon. secretary, Mr. Samuel Brown, announced subscriptions amounting to upwards of £1000. Among the contributors were S. Gurney, Esq., M.P., £105; Messrs. Green, £100; Messrs. Wigram and Sons, £105; R. Hanbury, jun., Esq., M.P., £50, &c., &c.

The great need of this institution was recognised by all the firms employing large numbers of men, and has received considerable support from the eminent firms round the neighbourhood—Messrs. Wigram's, Green's, Fletcher's, Mare's, the East and West India Dock Company, and many others. One of the most satisfactory features is that the working classes give it their support, by weekly subscriptions, annual fetes, and a variety of performances. Its honorary medical staff give unremitting attention, and have most arduous duties to perform, in evidence of which we may mention that since its opening 3555 accidents have been attended to, and 5234 out-patients, recommended by governors, making a total of 8789 cases to the day of the dinner.



RUSSIAN TROPHY, STOKES-UPON-TRENT.—(SEE PAGE 594.)



POPLAR HOSPITAL, EAST INDIA-ROAD.